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Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO

A WORD OF CAUTION.

We learn from the Missouri *Democrat* that the man Gilbert, late of this city, one of the owners and the principal manager of the "Hartford Exchange Bank, of Indiana," has been sent to the penitentiary from St. Louis, for a swindle perpetrated upon a farmer of Platte County, with the notes of the fraudulent concern which he engineered. We are told, also, upon the same authority, that two men are also confined in the Ohio penitentiary for a similar financial endeavor with the same sort of paper. We trust that these two examples in which justice was done, will deter the operators, in this city, who have soiled their fingers with this bogus currency, from any further attempts upon the good-nature and credulity of the public. It is perhaps fortunate for them that, up to this time, nobody has been gulled by the stuff in which they set out to do a "land office business." Their failure has been their greatest success.

CHICAGO AS A GRAIN DEPOT.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* is engaged in an effort to prove that a greater amount of the cereals of the country find their way to that market than to Chicago. No one has ever claimed for Chicago supremacy in this respect over New York; and our grave cotemporary is therefore fighting a phantom of its own creation. A large proportion of the grain handled at Chicago goes to New York, either for consumption or on its way to an ultimate market, and the same is true of the grain collected at almost all the other points of Western delivery. Of course the whole is greater than any of its parts. What is claimed for Chicago is this: She is the greatest primary grain depot in the world—that is, she collects a larger amount directly from the hands of the producers and from the country actually tributary to her, than any other city either in this country or in Europe. This fact the *Courier and Enquirer* cannot successfully controvert.

The Free Negro Bill in Florida.

Another proscriptive measure has just been defeated in the South. A bill recently passed both houses of the Florida Legislature for the expulsion of the free negroes from the State, but the Governor refused to affix his signature, and the measure failed.

Legislative Banquet.

The city authorities of Louisville have invited the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee to visit that city on Tuesday, the 24th inst., and to partake of a grand banquet to be given in their honor. The invitation has been accepted by both bodies, and a "good time" is confidently anticipated.

Fire in Blue Island.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

A fire broke out last evening about half-past eight o'clock in the Blue Island House, owned and occupied by Jacob Boehl, as a hotel. The furniture was nearly all saved. There was an insurance on the building and furniture in the Illinois Mutual Insurance Company, for a small amount.

Fortunately, there was but little wind at the time, and by the great exertions of the citizens the fire was kept from spreading. At one time the barn standing near was on fire, but it was soon extinguished.

It is to be hoped that the citizens will take steps immediately to form a Hook and Ladder and Bucket Company, for the protection of their property, as it is much needed here.

Blue Island, Jan. 20, 1860. H. H. MASSEY.

Religious Matters.

Rev. Dr. Ashley of Buffalo, N. Y., has received a call to St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee.

Rev. Josiah Davis has taken charge of the Universalist Church in Urbana, in this State. Rev. T. C. Eaton, the former pastor, has commenced preaching on a larger circuit.

On the morning of the 28th of December, at the Convent of the Visitation, Mount de Sales, Baltimore, four young ladies were admitted to the White Veil. At the same time three other young ladies made their solemn profession of the three religious vows.

Rev. Dr. Lyman, Rector of Trinity Church, Cincinnati, has offered his resignation to the Vestry, which was refused. His reason for resigning is that he intends to visit Europe, and will be absent for a year or two. Dr. L. has been Rector of Trinity for many years.

A great religious revival has been going on in the M. E. Church at Catlettsburg, Ky., for some weeks past. One hundred and sixty-three persons have united with the church, including most of the young men and ladies of the place. A general seriousness pervades the locality among both old and young.

VACANT CHURCHES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—The Philadelphia *Ledger's* New York correspondent writes:

> "Have you any clergymen in your city out of employment? If so, send them along. Many of the largest churches in this city and Brooklyn at this moment are without pastors. These include the First Baptist Church, in Broome street, vacant since the death of Rev. A. K. Nott; and the Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, of which the late Rev. Dr. Alexander was pastor. In Brooklyn, the First Presbyterian Church, (late Mr. Hogarth); the Second Presbyterian, (late Dr. Lord's); the South Presbyterian, (Dr. Spear being too ill to preach); the First Baptist, (late Rev. Mr. Briggs); and the First Congregational Methodist Church, (late Rev. Mr. Baker,) are all closed."

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—The Taylorville paper gives the particulars of the arrest and preliminary examination of a Rev. Thomas Abbott, a Baptist preacher, of Blue Point, Christian county, charged with inhumanly beating his wife. From the testimony of witnesses, it appears that on the 30th of November last, Abbott, who has been in the habit of whipping his wife, in a phrenzy of rage, seized her, and inflicted a most shocking beating, causing the blood to spirt from the mouth and ears of the prostrate and insensible woman. The case presents features so sickening in the mere contemplation, that for obvious reasons we suppress their revolting details.

The parties have been married some four years, and once before had a separation, but through the efforts of mutual friends, became reconciled and went to live together again. A short time after marriage, it appears, the Reverend prisoner, groundlessly, became jealous of his wife, and from that time on the poor woman's life has been a perfect hell upon earth, the husband habitually exercising a tyranny over her at which Blue Beard himself would blush.

The Court bound him over in the sum of $500 to answer an indictment for an assault with a deadly weapon.—*State Journal.*

IRISH ROW.—On last Saturday night an Irishman by the name of Burns came to our village in great haste from the Irish quarters East of the town, and reported that a free fight was going on among them, and that one man had been killed, and that they were about to roast a child alive.

Several of our citizens went up, and when they arrived at the battle-ground, it was found that nothing more than the usual occurrence of a general drunken row had taken place, which was abundantly evidenced by the bunged eyes, swelled noses and skinned faces which were exhibited.

One poor fellow, who had been so badly pommeled that he had to take to his bed, and whose nose had swollen to the respectable size of a pawpaw, peeped out of the bed and remarked to the man who had informed our citizens, "Burns, you're no true Irishman—we can't have a wee bit of a fight but you must be off and tell the gintlemen of it."—*Iroquois Republican.*

ANOTHER WOLF HUNT PROPOSED.—We learn that the people of our neighboring townships are suffering severely from the depredations of wolves. They have become so bold that they enter the yards of the farmers, not only in the night but even in daytime. In Hichwoods, several of the farmers have suffered severely in the loss of swine. Mr. Abraham Frye lost large numbers of young pigs. Mr. Keyes lost some dozen or twenty. Mr. F. A. Miller lost thirty-four. This was in the fall. Mr. Miller states that on Tuesday evening he was surrounded by at least forty of the "varmints." It is proposed, in order to rid the neighborhood of the pests, to organize a grand wolf hunt, shortly, which we have no doubt will call out the lovers of sport in our city. No definite time is fixed upon for the hunt, but we are requested to call for volunteers from old hunters in order to lay out the programme.—*Peoria Transcript.*

A CAPITAL HIT.

Substantial Reasons why Brigham Young should be elected next President of the United States.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Because Brigham Young is the true type and representative of latter-day chivalry, and the uncompromising defender of the peculiar institutions of the Salt Lake.

Because he fully believes in the right of the minority to govern the majority, and confidently assumes that the Saints of Utah will, and of right ought to, regulate and control the proselytism, government and profitable offices of the whole continent.

Because he is the largest wife-owner in the United States, and holds to the unalienable right of the Saints to take their wives with them into new Territories and States, and hold them there under the ægis of the Constitution.

Because he believes the institution of polygamy to be a great blessing to new countries, and is in favor of a revival of the wife trade by importation from abroad, provided that the number of women to be kidnapped and brought over shall never be so great as to glut the market, or exceed the demands of the Saints, or raise any question as to the expediency of the rendition of fugitive wives.

Because he resents and resists all supposed aggressions from the North, East or West, and is prepared, on the slightest provocation, to demand the immediate secession of the Saints from the Gentiles.

Because he believes that United Utah possesses all the elements of national greatness, a powerful army and navy, military stores, ships, commerce, manufactures and an overflowing treasury.

Because he has already succeeded in bullying the old States into subjection, by making Mormon law paramount in his dominion, and Lynch law in his borders; has converted an invading army into a subservient consumer and promoter of his prosperity, and by the terrors of his name has struck such a wholesome panic into the old aggressive States that the President fears to allude to him in his annual message.

Because, in the event of civil war, he is determined to call a general convention of the Territories of Utah, Jefferson and Arizona, to adopt measures for an immediate declaration of independence, and an alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, China, Hawaii and the New York *Herald*.

Under these circumstances he has no doubt that the Charleston Convention will adopt and place before the country the following irresistible ticket:

For President—BRIGHAM YOUNG, of Utah.
For Vice-President—DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New York.

Ohio.

The Republican State Committee of Ohio, have ordered conventions to be holden in each Congressional District on the 24th of February to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held in this city.

☞ The immigration into Canada during 1859 exhibits a very material decrease when compared with several preceding years, being 8,778 against 12,810 during 1858, and 32,097 during 1857.

THE CITY.

☞ We are indebted to the American Express Company for late Cincinnati papers.

☞ All persons holding bills against the City are interested in the announcement of the Comptroller in another column.

TO BUILDERS.—Attention is called to the advertisement headed "Notice to Builders" in another column.

THE CLEVELAND LODGE FESTIVAL.—The Cleveland Lodge are making arrangements for a Festival. These occasions in former seasons have been brilliant and notable.

☞ Wright, at "Anderson's," 83 Clark st., was last week serving up Brook Trout from Lake Superior. His Baltimore Oysters are the finest in the city, and his cooks know how to serve up both the trouts and the bivalves.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—The next regular lecture of the course before the Young Men's Association takes place on Wednesday evening, Bayard Taylor the Lecturer.

CALEDONIAN FESTIVAL.—All who remember the eclat the sons of old Scotia secure for their Festivals, will bear in mind the approaching Festival at the Briggs House, on Wednesday evening, 25th inst., the anniversary of Burns' Birthday.

TRUE.—There is no excuse for a sole-less man when Wells is selling his stock of boots and shoe at such unheard-of prices. Call and see him, under Metropolitan Hall on Randolph street, and if you are proffered a pair for the mere putting them on, don't be frightened.

NEW BUILDINGS.—The present mild weather is proving most favorable to the prosecution of building enterprises, and mechanics are busy again, very numerously, a temporary revival that close weather will shut down.

MRS. BOSTWICK'S SECOND PARLOR CONCERT.—The success of the opening concert of the Series at the Briggs House last Monday evening, is an abundant earnest that there will be few vacant chairs in the Dining Hall this evening. An admirable programme is offered.

BEAUTIFUL WRITING.—If you wish to learn to write a beautiful hand, join the parlor classes at Sloan's Commercial College. If you wish to write a rapid and plain business hand, join the counting-room classes in that excellent Institution. We understand that the prices are very low, even in these times. We would advise all to attend.

SENT BACK TO JUSTICE.—Thomas Dezilie, a fugitive from justice, for forgeries committed in Clyde, N. Y., was struck by lightning in this city on Friday night, in the shape of a telegraphic dispatch to City Marshal Rehm. He has been sent back in charge of a Sheriff who came for him with a requisition.

CLERK TURNED BURGLAR.—On Saturday morning officer Kaufmann arrested a man named Joseph Wuerzmoeller, charged with breaking into a clothing store, kept by one Mueller, under the Foster House on North Clark street, and stealing a pocket book out of the drawer containing $73. Joseph got into the cellar by lifting up a grate in the rear, and thus gained ingress to the store. There was found in his possession, $28.70 of the stolen money. He had been a clerk in a grocery store adjoining.

ABOUT GAS.—The rapid growth of our city, and of the demand for the luxuries and accessories of city life, is well shown by a few figures with which we were furnished in a recent glance through the premises of the Chicago Gas and Coke Company, on Monroe street, near Market. Their daily average of consumption during the month of December, was four hundred thousand feet. The largest figure reached on any one day, was five hundred and nine thousand feet, on December 20th. The the largest day's product, thus far, was five hundred and thirty-two thousand feet, or equal to the supply of about nine thousand "six-foot" burners throughout a period of ten hours—really a matter more *light* than trifling. The business of the Gas Company is larger by 10 or 12 per cent. than ever before.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE TIMELY DISCOVERED.—The alarm of fire about one o'clock on Saturday morning was caused by an attempt to burn store No. 138 Lake street, unoccupied, and in the low wooden block near the corner of Lasalle street. It was first discovered by Elijah Hart, a vigilant officer, employed on Moore's Merchants' Police. He promptly gave the alarm, his attention being attracted by the smell of smoke, and with aid of city policeman Ward, broke in the front door, when the fire was plainly ascertained to have been set in the ceiling by a bundle of cloth stuffed in between the woodwork. A few pails of water extinguished the fire, though the Fire Department were all called out.

FREE LECTURE.—The next lecture in the course before Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College, will be delivered to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, the 24th inst., by Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, President of the Faculty of the University of Chicago. Subject—"With and Without an Aim." The theme is fruitful of interest, and we have a right to expect from this gentleman a fine intellectual treat.

We understand that the Faculty and Students of the University will proceed in a body to the College Hall, where they will be met by the Professors and Students of the Commercial College. Altogether, an interesting time, and one of the largest audiences of the season may be expected.

OUR NEW BUSINESS CENTRE.

A LOOK THROUGH THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Details of its Progress and Promise.

The mysterious laws of crystalization in bodies have their parallel in the growth of cities, springing up about certain established centres, and shifting with the change of locality of that which formed the nucleus. In a city of first class the phrase "within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office," soon ceases even in advertisements to be heard of or expressed. The horse-railroad and the omnibus line abolish the necessity of a narrow limit of desirable residence, the large majority of householders indeed preferring to seek quiet homes remote from the busy trade centres, and the din of "down town." But the location of the public buildings, the Post Office and the United States Custom House and Courts, has much to do in the process of crystalizing a business centre. In their vicinity or within a few squares distance will be the most eagerly sought offices, banking offices and stores of a certain class, and in a young city like ours the location of these prominent edifices will exert a large influence upon the character and value of the structures to grow up about them.

It is too late and the repetition would be valueless, to say that no very great amount of wisdom or consideration either of the wishes of our citizens or the best grounds for such selection, entered into that decision of the question which fixed the site of the then future and now realized, splendid edifice fronting south on Monroe street, with its main front on a narrow alley, the continuation of Dearborn street. It was carrying it far from buildings of its class into a street of quiet residences, frame structure whence southward along State street and South Clark street, on either side extended blocks on blocks of the same class of buildings.

It was so located, however, and the best that could be done was to go to work and adapt that neighborhood to its prospective needs and uses. The east side of the narrow alley was continuous with that side of Dearborn street. By action of the Common Council the alley is to be widened from Madison to Monroe street, continuing Dearborn street throughout of the same width. The Custom House site was then carried westward to front on the new and still future street line, since the buildings will occupy the condemned lots until the coming spring, when this important improvement will be carried out. And, more than this, Dearborn street will be carried southward to open on Edina Place at Jackson street.

For two years past the steady growth of the splendid marble edifice, pushed slowly and steadily on, under the government contractors, has been witnessed with pride and pleasure by our citizens. It was a mere low wall in the winter of 1857, rested midway its future height in 1858, and had only been in enclosed finally at the end of the season of 1859, but the interval was not wasted which secured to every detail of the structure a solidity and perfection that will make it for long years here a standing rebuke to hundreds of pretentious structures crackedjand ricketty, where architects and builders have conspired together to see how large a pile could be made of the least possible amount of building material.

It is astonishing to witness how matters in that vicinity are progressing. On South Clark street the line of marble fronts has marched down to the corner of Monroe street, where Witkowsky Hall stands winking with all its windows, eager for its great neighbor to go into operation in the connection with business life in our city. On the opposite corners of Monroe and State streets are new and substantial brick business blocks, and all along down on either street are like signs of improvement. Stores of the better class are being established far southward of Monroe street, and the business improvement is most startling, though manifestly yet in the bud. On Dearborn street and on Madison street first class structures have been awaiting, and are being erected in advance of the time coming when the new Government Building shall be finished. That time is not now far remote, since within the present year it will be fully occupied for its destined uses.

We shall, perhaps, gratify a general curiosity upon the point if we give the details collected on Saturday, in an hour passed within the rough boarded enclosure where stands the edifice whereof so much is expected, and to be derived.

Leaving the more formal details until such time as the building will come to be spoken of as a whole, we will speak of general features and the present stage of matters. Col. Eaton, Superintendent of the work was absent. We were shown through the premises by James Appleyard, foreman of the joiner work.

The building gives three lofty stories, each 18 feet in the clear, is fire proof throughout, with iron roof, iron window frames and inside shutters, iron floor beams and iron columns. The floors are filled in with cement, and to be laid, in the halls with tesselated pavement in black and white marble. In all the rooms the floors are to be pitch pine one inch and a half thick. The floors throughout the building are not yet laid, but the lathing and first coats of plaster have been put on, and the edifice throughout begins to indicate what it is to be. It will be divided into three departments, of distinct and separate Government uses. These we will briefly review in their order.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The building will have in effect four fronts, a wide alley being on the North and West sides. On the Dearborn and Monroe street fronts entrance to the Post Office will be through wide arched doorways. These open on a wide vestibule passing the entire length of the Dearborn street front, and about two-thirds across the North and South ends of the building. The inner wall of this vestibule is the glazed front of the tiers of letter-boxes and drawers, a total length of one hundred and twenty-four feet; in a series of iron arched window heads, eight feet wide, the boxes rising in nine tiers one above the other. Beneath these are the private drawers, to be finished and painted in oak. There are to be *eleven thousand* letter boxes and *nine hundred and eighty drawers*, exclusive of several tiers of larger drawers for the newspaper press, &c. There are to be *eighteen* delivery windows, or one in each alternate bow window frame before spoken of. The "Ladies' Delivery" is to be through the three apertures of the broad, projecting bay window opposite the central entrance on Monroe street. The "General Delivery" occupies a corresponding window and position at the north end of the building. The "Box Delivery" windows commence in alphabetical order from the "Ladies' Delivery" window, and count northward along the front. There has been liberal provision made in delivery windows for foreign born residents, etc. This vestibule is to be paved with marble in black and white squares. The walls are to be finished in granite imitation and "blocked;" the ceilings to be white, with a deep and rich cornice. The exposed wood surfaces are to be in oak; the iron surfaces to be in bronze. The letter boxes are of black walnut, and the sash in front are to be set in large sized plate glass, with gilt numbers. Externally the arrangements, both in appearance and in convenience, are to handsome, substantial and befitting. The letter boxes to receive letters at other than office hours, are at apertures cut through the iron doors of the west front, through which access is gained to the interior of the Post Office. It occupies, in one broad hall, broken only by the substantial iron pillars of support, the entire space of the lower floor, except that part cut off on three sides for the vestibule, upon which it only opens through the delivery windows.

This fine Hall is sixty-three feet wide by one hundred and twenty long, and gives space and verge enough, it would seem, for the army of clerks an office like ours has come to need, and yet this is but destined for city use. A broad staircase and hoistways of the dumb waiter style connect it with a noble basement where is transacted the entire business of the receiving and distributing departments. The mail wagons come and go from a centre entrance to this basement on the alley of the north front.

The apartments of the Postmaster and his Deputies are on the second story, large and commodious offices. The joiner work of the Post Office Department throughout is in an advanced state of progress. But one coat of plaster finish remains to be put on. The floors are not laid.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The iron stairways rise in the northeast and southwest corners of the building, each opening on wide vestibules, one traversing the centre of the building its entire length, the other intersecting it near the front, from the centre to the west side.

This vestibule is to be floored in the same style as below, its walls and ceiling in the same style as those of the vestibules throughout the building, in granite blocks. The main apartment, the Collector's Office, is in the centre of the front on Dearborn street, a room forty-eight by twenty-nine feet. This second floor gives accommodation to the Postmaster and his Assistants, and also to the Collector and his corps of clerks and assistants. This part of the building is not so nearly completed as the lower story.

THE FEDERAL COURT ROOMS.

We made our ascent to the third story in the manner and for the reason celebrated in the lyric of the rat who "for want of stairs" made use of "a ladder." The iron staircase is not completed. But as much as has been done on the third floor as on the second, and the Court Rooms, Judges Chambers, Marshal's offices, &c., await the final touches of the plasterer. There are two court rooms, of uneqal size, the larger on the west front entered from north and south, and forty-eight feet long by forty-three feet wide. The smaller court room adjoins it on the west front and is twenty-nine feet by forty-eight.

WARMING APPARATUS, &C.

The whole building is to be warmed on the hot water plan, though flues and open grates have been put into the smaller rooms to furnish an independent means of heating the same at will. Gas pipes have been put in throughout the whole building. The iron inside shutters and iron and and wood surfaces throughout are to be finished in oak. In some of the better rooms the walls are to be handsomely frescoed. The ceilings are to be frescoed throughout.

The joiner work, doors, mouldings, &c., for the entire building, have been got out in Rochester, N. Y., where the contractor, Mr. Osborne, resides, and are of the best Southern pine. The roof, put on late last season, is of iron. In fact, the new Government building is throughout a model for its class of structures, and it has features of care and durability in construction which, if copied into all edifices, would prevent the recurrence of another "*Lawrence Calamity*" in all time to come.

It is unlikely the new Post Office and Custom House will be finished and surrendered for use before an early period of the ensuing fall. But the city improvements indicated in the preface to this sketch will begin with and be pushed forward rapidly the coming Spring, and a twelve month will see a change almost incredible to the whole locality.

The Hartford Exchange Bank Case.

The hearing was resumed on Saturday, before Justices Akin and Milliken, in the case against Messrs. Sanford and Lester, charged with having in possession a large amount of the bills of the Hartford Exchange Bank, a worthless and pestiferous Indiana concern, which has been in some shape or other before the public of the Northwest for some time past. The counsel for the defence had moved for the discharge of the defendants without introducing any evidence in their behalf. The motion was overruled, and the following witnesses for the defence were sworn:

S. B. P. Higgins sworn.—Am acquainted with Nathaniel Finch, President of the bank, and can identify his signature, also that of B. L. Batchelor. In November, met Sanford on Clark street. Sanford told me that he and Lester had redeemed $600 of the Hartford Exchange. Told him that I was acquainted with Larned, of Providence, and that he was good for any amount. Lester met me in New York, according to an agreement, and we went to Providence together to see Larned. Larned said that he had sold out the bank to Batchelor, and that the concern was a valuable one, having cost him over $13,000. Lester demanded the money, and Larned said he could induce Batchelor to assign over all the assets to them, as collateral security, and that they were worth twenty times the amount. Batchelor was sent for, but I do not know whether he came. Larned said there was a bank, safe, bills receivable, and plates. Mr. Sweet, of New York, told me that he had been to Hartford City, and attended to the bank. Mr. Chauncey Clark, of New York, and Wm. Butler, of Providence, said there was a bank there, and that they redeemed in gold or in bills of the Indiana State Bank.

J. Aug. Wright, sworn—Am agent for Peoria Insurance Co., at 184 South Water street, Chicago; on October 1st, 1859, Mr. Haverty came into my office for the purpose of issuing and redeeming the bills of the Hartford Exchange Bank. He said several houses were to take the currency, use it and redeem it, and that it was to be quoted by the Detectors. He said he had had money left with him by Larned to redeem this money had been redeemed. Ten days after he came in again and put in a safe. He was in and out every day, and during the next week I didn't see any money redeemed. He claimed to redeem the money issued here which had a stamp on it. On the 28th of Oct. Haverty left for Ohio, and left the office in charge of a Mr. Avery. I asked him how much bankable currency he had then, and he answered $1,700. On the Monday after the 28th, various parties were in. Sanford told me on that day that he had redeemed $600 of the money, and some was still out. The next day, Gilbert came in and went to the safe and then went off. Parties kept coming in and enquiring for Harvey. A lady introducing herself as Mrs. Avery came in on the Saturday succeeding, and said she was afraid he was getting into trouble, that Gilbert had got Mr. Avery drunk and got the good currency away from him. I then saw Mr. Haverty's son and requested him to telegraph his father there. Haverty came on and he said that Gilbert had left him in the lurch without any money to redeem. He agreed to move his furniture, and the agent of Duryee & Forsyth removed the safe, which belonged to them. Before Haverty came in, Finch came in and introduced himself as the President of the Bank.

D. Haverty sworn.—Was in Hartford City about the 10th of March las. There was a banking office there and I went there. Mr. Finch, the President of the Bank, was acting as Cashier. It was a handsomely furnished office. Saw Finch every day, and from nine until three o'clock saw bills of that bank redeemed in gold, and never saw any refused. Never saw any paid out over the counter, and gentlemen told me they had loans there. They had books and a safe there. I then went to Toledo and there made an arrangement with Clark, Sweet & Larned, the owners of the Bank, to come to Chicago as their agent, and was to have a salary of $1,500 per year and expenses.

I opened an office of redemption here on the 18th of October, and left here on the 29th. Sanford came to me and inquired concerning his business. Sanford remarked that he and Lester were circulating currency in the country, and that if the bills were good they could circulate it. Have always considered the Bank good and stated that the prosecuting attorney of Blackford County, John D. Chipman, told me it was good. I gave Sanford and Lester $300 of that currency and took Lester's check for that amount on E. I. Tinkham. I gave them in all $1,200 for which they paid checks which were always honored. I left the institution in charge of Charles Avery when I went east. I had a conversation with Evans about quoting it, and told him there had been trouble about the band, but did not ask him to quote it. Lester told me that he and Sanford had made an arrangement East to purchase the bank to make themselves good, and thought it best at first to get all the currency together. They were out just exactly $510 in the redemption. Ladd and Gilbert had $5,000, and have returned $1,875. The balance has never been returned. They got it of Geo. S. Gilbert. Gilbert had just as much authority as I did and could get the money just as well as I. I had about $21,000 of the issue here. Gilbert left receipts for $6,080; Ladd and Gilbert $3,000, and I have $10,000 of the currency in my possession.

The case was continued to Tuesday, P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Supplementary letter mails will be, hereafter, made up in the evening only, for Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Albany, Troy, New York, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, and all principal Eastern cities, thirty minutes after the advertised time of closing of the evening mails at this office.

A supplementary letter mail will be made up at the same time for Cincinnati, and the same arrangement will also extend to Canada.

This arrangement will be continued—irrespective of changes in the evening hours of departure of the railroad trains going East—provided that the advertised time of closing of the night mails be prior to 8:30 P. M.

Letters intended for the evening supplementary mails should be deposited in the Chief Clerk's room, No. 1, within the time indicated. I. COOK, P. M.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Dennis McCarthy held in $3,000 Bail.

We gave the particulars in our last issue of the arrest of the Post Office clerk, Dennis McCarthy, by C. P. Bradley and Whitney Frank, the celebrated detectives, charged with having purloined money letters from the Post Office in this city, where he has been employed for two months past. He was committed to jail without examination in $1,200 bonds by U. S. Commissioner Hoyne on Thursday morning.

On Friday afternoon McCarthy was brought up for examination, the interest elicited by the case requiring the hearing to be held in the United States Court Room, which was crowded, chiefly by the friends and Irish countrymen of the prisoner. He is a well appearing young Irishman of about twenty-eight years of age, and appeared much cast down by his painful position.

United States District Attorney Fitch appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Shirley and Sullivan representing the defence.

The testimony consisted of the evidence of the detectives and employees of the Post Office chiefly in the Western Distributing Room where McCarthy was employed. It added no material points to those given in our full details of the case on Saturday morning's issue.

At the conclusion McCarthy was held to bail in $3,000 on the charge of stealing a letter mailed in California, "via Los Angelos," for Mr. Lemuel Callar, Winnebago County, Ill., containing a gold dollar.

There are two other charges on which McCarthy will probably be indicted. The case will await the filling the vacancy in the United States Marshalship, until which time no jury will be empanelled.

On Saturday evening McCarthy gave bail and was set at liberty.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT TO A CARPENTER.—An accident of a most painful nature occurred to a man, a carpenter named R. B. Mackey, at work on the new Kingsbury Block, on Randolph street, about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He was at work furrowing the dome of the Gymnaseum Hall, in the third story, in company with a fellow employee, when the scaffolding they had prepared suddenly gave way, precipitating Mackey a distance of twenty feet upon the joists of the floor. His comrade, more fortunate, caught hold of a beam and by active exertion scrambled out upon the roof.

Mackey was found to have sustained a severe fracture of the thigh. He was taken to Dr. Fisher's office on South Clark street, and thence to his home on the corner of Butterfield and North street, a sad return to his family, thus disabled in the middle of winter. Dr. Fisher went down to attend him. The accident is one of a class which should rebuke the too common recklessness of carpenters and other workmen in the construction of the scaffoldings on which they work. It may be said that they take their own risks as in the case above, but a few more nails better driven would have saved poor Mackey his sad affliction.

LARCENIES.—Mary J. Mack was held to bail in $100 for larceny of money from John Hamlin, butcher, on the corner of Des Plaines and Van Buren streets.... John Rogers committed burglary and larceny in breaking open the carpenter's shop of John W. Bent, on an alley between Madison and Monroe streets, and carrying off a meat safe, worth about $5. He was held in $500. He plead guilty.... A lady while attending Mr. Greeley's lecture at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening, had her pocket picked of a purse containing $7.00, and a valuable handkerchief.

ICE CUTTING.—The Lake Shore railroad basin, from the great thickness and solidity of the ice, is a favorite harvest field of that staple. Thousands of tons have been cut within the past month, from twenty-two to twenty-five inches thick. A large number of men and teams, representing various parties, were at work in this operation on Saturday.

SECOND WARD CLUB.—The Republican voters of the second ward will hold a meeting at the Gage House, corner of State and Twelfth sts., at half-past 7 P. M., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24th, for the purpose of organizing for the municipal election. All working Republicans are invited to be present. MANY VOTERS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

EVERY MAN HAT EAT OYSTERS.—H. Sanborn, at 119 Randolph street, has inaugurated a new feature in the oyster trade, and is selling plump fresh Baltimore Oysters at forty cents per can. Will our readers remember the hint.

☞ We have for the trade a new and improved Burner for Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, which we guarantee will give more light than any other burner of its size. When sold in lots of 50 or 100 dozen they are offered at less than New York or Boston rates. Address Lamp and Oil Emporium. CHAS. L. NOBLE, ja20-6t Agent and Manager.

"CITY HOTEL."—We have reduced our rates for day board to $3.50 per week, from date.
R. SOMERS & Co.
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860. ja17-1m

DIED,

Of scarlet fever, on Sunday the 15th inst., CHARLES ALFRED, aged one year and nine months, and on Saturday the 21st inst., FREDERICK TAYLOR, aged four years and four months, children of Alfred H. and Maria Blackall.

In this city, 21st inst., JOSEPHINE B., daughter of Samuel S. Hovey, aged eighteen years.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 1?8 Wabash avenue.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY
Sewing Machine.
For Economy, Strength, Durability and Quality of Work this is the most desirable Machine ever offered to the public.
Makes the DOUBLE THREAD, DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH, which will not rip though every third stitch be cut, and fastens its own ends.
Every Machine Fully Warranted.
Chicago Salesroom, 133 LAKE STREET.
R. PARKER PIERCE, Agent.
Machine Silk, Cotton and Needles constantly on hand.
Also the
PATENT UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE.
Agents Wanted in every City and Town in the United States, to whom the Machine will be furnished at a Liberal Discount.
Apply at the Factory, rear of 155 Wells street, or send for Circular.
WM. H. YOUNG & CO.,
ja6-'60-ly-1stp Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois.

WILDER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES,
Bacon's Burglar Proof Safes.
127 FIRE PROOF
And 10 Burglar Proof Safes
SOLD SINCE JAN. 1st, 1859.
This is the greatest number ever sold in Chicago during same time by any one house. We shall continue to keep a large stock of New and Second-Hand Safes, and acknowledge NO COMPETITION.
PRATT & WORCHESTER,
ja22-b472-6t Agents, 197 South Water street.

INSURANCE. INSURANCE.—
CARLILE BOYD &
T. G. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $448,[illegible]
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.
Capital and Surplus $231,667.60.
HOPE FIRE INS. CO.
Capital and Surplus $170,541.53.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $330,000.00.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $242,104.94.
[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
[illegible] SOUTH CLARK STREET,
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses & Opera Glasses. MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES.
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses [illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja2-b494-y

WANTED—By an Investor, money to Patent Two New Railroad Inventions, for which a liberal interest will be given in each. Address "N. O. P.," Post Office. ja23x3t

BOARDING—Room and Board for a gentleman and wife; also, day board for two single gentlemen, at 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington street. ja23x3t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—For sale at cost, by order of the Assignee, the stocks of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Caps, Ruches, &c., at stores No. 67 Lake street, under Tremont House, and at No. 119 South Clark street, in Larmon Block.
ja23x1m BENJ. F. WALKER, Assignee

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS from $100 to $3000 upon Real Estate in the city and well improved Farms in this State.
EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS,
ja23x3t No. 103 Randolph street.

$3,000.—Wanted a party to take a third or quarter interest in a certain manufacture, the product being a
CASH AND STAPLE ARTICLE.
The building, apparatus and necessary arrangements just completed, and the proprietors having at present the whole and sole control of said business in this part of the country, with stock on hand sufficient to clear from $25,000 to $35,000 in the next five months. A party well known, with first class reference, having $3,000 cash and prepared to invest the same immediately, may address C. WHITMAN, care of Box 2045, giving real name and appointing a place for an interview.
P. S.—Communications confidential. ja23x1t

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of R. J. RECKEN & CO., is this day dissolved.
Chicago, January 21, 1860. ja23x3t

HORSE RAILROADS.
Call for a Meeting on the subject on MONDAY EVENING, January 23d inst., at the Court House.
The citizens of Chicago who are opposed to the use as right of way for Horse Railroads of Clark street and Clark street Bridge, as proposed in an Ordinance pending before the Common Council, are requested to meet at the Recorder's Court room at 7½ o'clock on Monday Evening next to give an expression of sentiment upon the subject.
[Signed,]
H. COOK,
J. M. AUSTIN,
J. WHEELER,
J. EVANS,
D. BRAINARD,
G. W. DOLE,
H. G. LOOMIS,
J. W. MOORE,
GEO. F. FOSTER,
GOSS & HOAG,
JOS. HENDERSON,
IVER LAWSON,
P. HOFFMAN,
THOS. LONERGAN,
L. P. LUNT,
H. HANSON,
J. WALDHAUSER,
CHAS. H. J. MILLER,
LEWIS WARLICH,
A. NELSON,
ED. SCHLOETZER,
J. REICH,
C. CHARLESTON,
J. KIRCHKOF,
ja23 1t And a great many others.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE SECURITIES
And Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, FENTON & CO.,
ja21-b 70-1m No. 121 Lake-st., cor. Clark, (Room No. 8.)

COUGHS AND COLDS.
Brown's Troches,
Reed & Co.'s Troches,
Bryan's Wafers,
Pastiles de Paris,
Licorice Drops,
Horehound Candy,
Wild Cherry Drops,
French Gum Drops,
Catarrh Lozenges,
Marshmallow Drops,
FOR SALE BY J. H. REED & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

CHEAP COAL.

Briar Hill	$5.50
Erie	$5.50
Chippewa	$5 00
Scranton	$7 00
Lackawanna	$7.00

All kinds of Wood—Long and Sawed, and Split at the Lowest Prices.
N. NELSON HAYDEN,
186 & 188 State Street.
ja22-b470-6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.
152 Lake - - - - - 152 Lake,
Having determined to Reduce our
LARGE AND EXCELLENT STOCK
—TO THE—
Lowest Possible Point,
Previous to a Contemplated Change in Business,
WE WILL SELL
FOR THREE DAYS.
Our Entire Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Fancy Silks,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,
At Lower Prices
THAN THE SAME ARE OFFERED ELSEWHERE IN CHICAGO.
We invite our friends and all lookers to come and share the great bargains we shall offer for Cash.
W. R. WOOD & CO.
ja22-b477-6t

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS,
To be had for Cash
—AT—
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.'S,
39 & 41 Lake Street.

MORPHY'S GAMES—A selection of the best games played by the distinguished Champion in Europe and America	Price, $1.25
EVERETT'S ORATIONS AND SPEECHES—Vol. 3	Price, $2.50
THE STILL HOUR; Or, Communion with God—By Prof. Austen Phelps	Price, 38 cts.
SEVEN YEARS—By Julia Kavanagh	Price, 50 cts.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, as Traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton. Vol. 5th	Price, $2.50
BAY TAR—By Mayne Reid	Price, 75 cts.
EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES—By the Rev. James White. From the 2nd Edinburgh Edition	Price, $1.25
ERNEST BRACEBRIDGE; Or, School Boy Days	Price, 75 cts.
FIFTY YEARS AMONG THE BAPTISTS—By David Benedict, D. D., author of History of the Baptists	Price, $1.00
CRUSADES AND THE CRUSADERS—By John G. Edgar, Author of "Boyhood of Great Men"	Price, 75 cts.
AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1860	Price, $1.00
WIFE'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS—By the Author of "Grace Hamilton's School Days"	Price, $1.00

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
ja23 Burch's Iron Block.

NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA,
Vol. 8th.
Prices—Cloth, $3.00; Sheep, $3.50; Half Morocco, $4.00; Half Russia, $4.50.
Benton's Debates of Congress,
Vol. 12th.
Prices—Cloth, $3.00; Sheep, $3.50; Half Morocco, $4.00; Half Calf, $4.50.
☞ TERMS CASH, upon delivery of the Volume.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake street.

FRESH SUPPLY OF
The Tribune Almanac,
AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1860.
It contains Astronomical Calculations and Calendars; Government of the United States; Europe, Extraordinary and Ministers resident from the U. S. and Foreign Courts; Senate of the United States House of Representatives; Rates of Postage; Land for the Landless; The Foreign Slave Trade; Kansas; The late War in Italy; The Constitution of the United States; Treasury Estimates of Appropriations for 1860; Government of Europe; Election Returns of the various States; List of States, Capitals, Governors, Times of Holding Elections, &c.; Popular Vote for President in 1848, 1852 and 1856. Price, 13 cents.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake street.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of
O. S. KINNEY, ARCHITECT,
Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois.
Until twelve o'clock M., of the sixth day of February, A. D. 1860, for the building of [illegible]
The plans and specifications can be seen at the above place from the first until the sixth day of February [illegible]
NATHAN GRAY, [illegible]
R. R. FRAME, [illegible]
SIMON ELLIOTT, [illegible]
[illegible]

General Notices.

BILLS AGAINST THE CITY.
All persons who have bills or accounts against the City of Chicago are requested to make them up from the last date rendered to the 28th inst., and file them in my office
BEFORE THE 28TH INST.
All interested in this notice are particularly desired to comply with it in order that a correct Financial Statement may issue early in February. The delay of former years having been caused by bills not being promptly filed. All not filed before Saturday, 28th, cannot be audited before March.
SAMUEL D. WARD,
ja21 b474 1w City Comptroller.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Receiver's Office, Chicago, Ill., January 14th, 1860.
To CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until January 28th, 1860, for the delivery to the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, at its Depot or Dock in Chicago, or at the following Stations on its line:—60,000 Railroad Ties, via: Joliet, 30,000; Peoria Junction, 10,000; Springfield or Carlinville, 20,000; one fifth to be delivered in each of the months of April, May, June, July and August next, and according to the following specifications:
Ties to be of good quality, of sound White or Burr Oak, eight feet in length, six inches in thickness, between two opposite parallel faces; to average eight inches in width, one Tie in every eight, to be a joint tie, with an average width of ten inches.
Proposals may be made for the whole number, or in quantities not less than 2,000 Ties. The Ties will be subject to inspection, and Security will be required from Contractors for the punctual fulfillment of their contracts.
Terms Cash on delivery of the Ties, according to contract, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all proposals. JAMES ROBB,
ja16-b435-1w CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers.

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, R. I. State of Rhode Island, &c., Providence, &c. At the September term of the Supreme Court, holden at Providence, within and for the County of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, &c. It was ordered and decreed by said Court, that the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank, in order to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of said Bank, should deposit the same with the Receiver on or before the first day of July, A. D., 1860.
In accordance with said decree, the undersigned gives notice to all holders of the bills of said bank to deposit the same with him, at his office in Blackstone block, No. 25 Weybosset street, in said Providence, on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1860, and that such depositors shall receive from him certificates of such deposits, which will entitle them to all dividends payable on said bills by any future order of said Court. CHARLES F. BROWNE,
Receiver of the Mount Vernon Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 16, 1859. de28 b313 3t ewd m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Garden City Mining Company are forfeited for non-payment of assessment due, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 4 Washington street, on the 29th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed, by payment of assessment due and costs thereof. Number of Certificates:—109, 110, 115, 176, 177, 185, 186, 200, 237, 241, 212, 219, 234, 235, 243, 247, 260, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 144, 252, 302, 314, 433, 434, 323, 334, 344, 345, 369, 390.
de29-b334-1m ROBT. H. HOW, Sec. and Trea.

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.—The undersigned, Collector of the town of West Chicago, hereby notifies the Tax-payers of said town, that all taxes remaining unpaid on and after the first day of February, he will be bound to levy on the goods and chattels for the same, as the law requires. See Township Organization Law, page 44, sect. 1, 2 and 3. Office corner West Water and Canal streets. [ja17-2w*] THOS. MORRIS.

ART RECREATIONS—Treats of all kinds of drawing, painting, and fancy works, and has stores of valuable information so plainly offered that a child cannot err. It is splendidly illustrated, and sold at only $1.00 by all booksellers, or sent by mail, post paid by the publisher. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.
ja17o40-61-eod

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Members of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, at the Association Hall, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take action on certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, concerning Membership and Directors.
By order, F. P. WOOD, Sec'y.
☞ Times and Staats Zeitung copy. ja17-b381-2w

COAL—COAL—WE HAVE now on hand a large Stock of the best quality of Eastern Coal, (Anthracite and Bituminous) consisting of the following kinds; all of which we offer to the public at the lowest market prices:
LEHIGH Foundry, BRIAR HILL and ERIE.
LEHIGH, Egg. MINERAL RIDGE,
SCRANTON, Egg & Range. CHIPPEWA.
LACKAWANA. NEW CASTLE.
BLOSSBURG.
All our coal is carefully screened before delivery, and prompt attention given to all orders.
PRICE, MORRIS & CO.
Office and Yards at 144 North Water street, and 128 Canal street. ja16 b432 1m

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Otis G. Carter having assigned to us all his property, notes, accounts and evidences of debt, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of
CARTER & CASEBEY,
Jewelers, of Chicago, Illinois:—All persons having claims against said firm are required to present the same to us for adjustment, within thirty days from the date hereof, at No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York, or at the office of Cornell & Jameson, our Attorneys, 85 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
WM. M. CRANE,
JOHN P. FELLOWS, JR., Assignees.
SETH A. HALE,
Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1860. ja13-b408-1m

$50,000 TO LOAN ON
First-Class Security,
At ten per cent, for five years.
☞ Short Paper Discounted. ☜
de19 B. F. DOWNING & CO., 63 Clark-st.

THE BURLINGTON
Hawk Eye,
AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.
Is published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and circulates largely in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. C. H. Scriven, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, and Rounds & Langdon, Chicago, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., New York and Boston, are authorized to receive advertisements for the "Hawk Eye." C. DUNHAM,
ja18b448-2w Proprietor.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH DIVISION.—The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the Office of Street Commissioner of the South Division of Chicago at the next election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ja13-tmuo'60x G. H. BAUMER.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street. . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
☞ No Girl sent from the office without a printed card.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE.........37 Wells Street.........37
Depository of American Tract Society,
Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, [illegible] Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, Martiens, and many other publishers.
WM. G. HOLMES, 37 Wells street.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.
C. B. DUPEE'S
Celebrated Sugar Cured Hams
Are now ready and for sale by all First-class Grocers and Provision Dealers generally. None genuine unless Branded. Office 87 State st. [ja7-b477-4w] C. B. DUPEE.

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, Trunk Covers, Flags, Banners of all descriptions, Ropes Spliced, Hoisting Machines Fitted to Stores, Safes moved with safety and dispatch.
Work Shop, over Stafford & Colburn, Ship Chandlers, 134 and 136 South Water street, Chicago.
Pike's Peak Tents on hand. ja5-b363-1y

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
With HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York.
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents,
oc22a735-6m 155 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—
1860.
Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Line.
On the opening of navigation Two Steamers, the LADY ELGIN and ONTONAGON, will be put on the line between Chicago and Ports on Lake Superior. In case the Ste. Marie's Canal should not be open in the Spring the Lady Elgin, being now on Lake Superior, will run on that Lake and connect at the Sault with the Ontonagon running between Chicago and Sault Ste. Marie. The above arrangement will furnish a boat from Chicago every four days.
A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents,
ja14-b434-6m Foot of Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
ERNST PRUSSING,
No. 80 South Clark street.
Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper wanted.
I shall pay particular attention to the
Exchange of Goods for Real Estate.
To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. Goods delivered to my care will be stored in fire-proof buildings. Please call and examine my list. [illegible]

SIDNEY KALISH,
FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
[illegible] South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the best manner, on reasonable terms. ja15-ly

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. [illegible] HIRAM WHEELER.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, make Liberal advances on consignments. Agents for [illegible] Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. [illegible]

CIDER—THOSE IN WANT OF a choice article of cider, will call on N. K. WHITNEY, Room No. 3 [illegible] Block, cor. Clark and South Water sts. Who has a consignment of 300 barrels that will be sold for [illegible]

NOTICE TO PACKERS AND [illegible] The subscriber has on hand [illegible]
[illegible] N. S. [illegible]

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—[illegible]
[illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.—[illegible]
[illegible] BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
[illegible]

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS
[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—In a good locality a House and Lot worth from $1,500 to $3,000, or Lots worth $2,000, for which about ½ cash will be paid, and the balance in well located outside property. Address, stating situation and value through Post Office box 289. ja23x3w

HOUSE WANTED—A comfortable House containing about eight rooms, with gas and water. North Side would be preferred. Address stating location, rent, &c., T. TURNER, P. O. Box 4084. ja22x3t

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable, intelligent and well educated young man wishes to obtain employment. Will make himself generally useful in any honest and respectable situation. Persons wishing to engage will please address D. O'NEAL, Chicago Post Office, giving their place of business or residence. ja21-b469-3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Good Oak Wood for Twenty Shillings per cord by the car load, for sale at Michigan Central Depot, foot of Lake street. A. FOSTER. ja23x1w

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—100 Stands Candle Moulds of several patents.
6 Iron Rendering Kettles, nearly new.
1 Stove Kettle and Furnace complete. P. O. Box 2862.
J. C. MITCHELL,
ja21x1m 77 Kinzie-st and Corner State-st and Archer Road.

FOR SALE—A first-class Safety Patent for a Railroad, one that will recommend itself to any one who will examine it, and that any Rail road Manager or Engineer in Chicago or elsewhere will recommend, and that must of necessity come into general use because it will save property and life. It has been adopted on most of the leading Railroads East. Apply for 8 or 10 days, at No. 45 Lasalle street, to REES & SLOCUM. ja20-b461-10

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A Large and Commodious Distillery, capable of running 300 to 600 bushels per day, and containing all the modern improvements, situated at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio. The same is in operation, and will be sold at an extremely low price and easy terms. Possession given immediately or in the spring. For particulars address post office box 2964, Chicago, Ill. ja5x1m

VESSEL FOR SALE.—The Barque Great West, of 360 tons burden, is offered for sale at a bargain. Terms liberal. Apply to JULIUS WHITE, No. 1 South Clark street. ja13-b409 2w

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Stock of Agricultural Implements, Teams, Wagons, Drays, Fixtures, &c., and the good will of the concern formerly owned by CHAPMAN & MAY, of this city, at No. 29 Market street, Lind's Block. The whole will be sold at a BARGAIN to a party desirous of engaging in the business, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom to be met with, being extensively advertised and known through the west, and located at the centre of the largest agricultural district of our country. If not sold together after a short time they will be offered in parcels to suit purchasers at low prices.
Terms cash, or approved security on such time as may be agreed upon. Apply to JAS. MILLER, Trustee, No. 15 Garrett Block, or to A. W. SPAFARD, No. 29 Market street. ja13-b408-w

To Rent.

TO RENT—Possession given immediately. A two-story frame dwelling, containing nine rooms, situated on the north side of Hubbard Court, between Wabash avenue and State street. Inquire of Dr. E. A. BOGUE, 181 Lake street. ja23x2t

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 123 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house is newly painted and papered and supplied with water and gas. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge.
no2-a805-3m

TO RENT CHEAP—In the vicinity of Union Park, a first-class Brick Dwelling House containing all the latest improvements, near to which are good schools and churches of various denominations. Location high and healthful. Horse Cars pass every 10 minutes. Apply at No. 15 Garrett Block, or at 19 May street, by Key to premises. Good standing if desired.
ja15-b415-2m

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A new first-class brick dwelling, No. 400 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. The house contains fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Good brick stables. Will rent low to a responsible tenant, or I will sell. The most of the purchase money can remain for five or more years on bond and mortgage. Apply to
no21-b67-3m A. J. AVERELL, 370 Wabash avenue.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Wife or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms or rooms and good board, in a private family, on the North Side, east of Clark street. Address P. O. Box 3794. ja17x1w

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

PERU (3d Vein) COAL for $3.50 PER TON. This Coal is the cheapest and best, for Offices, for Hotels, for Stores, for Dwellings, and for Manufacturing purposes.
It is received daily from the MINES, and carefully selected, screened, and placed under sheds.
We have also the best qualities of
LEHIGH, BRIAR HILL,
LACKAWANA, ERIE,
SCRANTON, CHIPPEWA,
BLOSSBURGH,
Which will be sold at the lowest market rates.
HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL,
Corner Market and Madison streets,
no23b118-3m Premises American Tract's Co.

COAL! COAL!—I have a large stock of the best qualities of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, which I am selling at the lowest market rates.
LEHIGH, BRIER HILL,
LACKAWANA, ORMSBY,
SCRANTON, CHIPPEWA,
SHAMOKIN, BLOSSBURG.
I have erected EXTENSIVE SHEDS for storing my Coal, and am enabled to deliver it DRY and CLEAN.
To consumers who have not room to store their coal this is a great consideration.
Orders received and promptly executed at my Yards, No. 65 North Wells street, and foot of North Market street.
no14 b65-3m A. B. MEEKER.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN—
FOR ONE, TWO, OR FIVE YEARS, ON CITY PROPERTY, AT LOW RATES.
Business Paper wanted.
ja13 ly-401y J. L. LEE, 44 Clark street.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
ja7-ly

J. M. ADSIT'S
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
39........CLARK STREET, CHICAGO........39
Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver.
Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. de9 '59 ly

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to clients in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap18 ly 1855 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years.
I Discount first-class Commercial Notes.
I negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten per cent. interest. CHARLES H. RAY,
my1y 46 Clark street, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.
Hungarian..Capt. Jones. | Nova Scotian Capt. Borland.
Bohemian .... " McMaster | North American.. " Erics.
North Briton .... " Grange. | Canadian (new)
Anglo Saxon .... " Ballantine. | New ship (building).
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.
Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:
First Class, according to state room..........$91 and $101.
Steerage, found with cooked provisions..........$36.
Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $160 and $170.
Steerage [illegible]
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents: Sabel & Searle, 13 Water street, Liverpool; Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit; a Milwaukee R. R. office; [illegible]
JAMES WARRACK,
Grand Trunk Railway Office,
dly 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago to the Atlantic [illegible]
[illegible]
Chicago and Liverpool
[illegible] UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday [illegible]
WALTER SHANLY, JAS. WARRACK,
General Manager, Gen'l Western Agent,
dly1eod Montreal. 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

DO YOU WANT NEW SETTS
BILL HEADS for 1860? or
Cards, Circulars,
Handbills, Posters,
Shipping Receipts,
Dray Receipts,
Insurance Policies,
Bank Checks,
Notes, Checks,
Drafts, Protests,
Labels, Tags,
Tickets, Programmes,
Catalogues,
Constitutions,
Addresses,
Paper Books,
Or any thing else made of white paper and printer's ink Go to the Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street, and inquire for [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the
DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	[illegible]
" " [illegible]	[illegible]
" " one week	[illegible]
" " two weeks	[illegible]
" " one month	[illegible]
" " three months	[illegible]
" " six months	[illegible]
" " one year	[illegible]

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All Changes charged 25 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
[illegible] for each subsequent month.
[illegible] for one year.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, 1860.
Second week of MRS. FARREN and her daughter, MISS FANNY FITZ FARREN.
This Evening will be presented, for the first time, the new and brilliant Comedy of
WIDOW'S STRATAGEM;
OR, TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.
Mrs. Farren, Miss Fanny Fitz Farren, Mrs. Leighton, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Myers in the principal characters.
The performance will conclude with the glorious Farce of
ALL THE WORLD IS A STAGE.
Diggory, Mr. McVicker; Jenny, Mrs. Leighton.
☞ The great Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, which has been the success at Wallack's Theatre, N. Y., for the last six weeks will be presented in a few days.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., where seats can be secured three days in advance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes $6; Upper $3.
E. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

MRS. BOSTWICK'S SECOND
SOIREE MUSICALE
Of the Series, will take place at the BRIGGS HOUSE,
On Monday Evening, Jan. 23d,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
On this occasion she will be assisted by MRS. BANDY, the eminent Pianist, MR. DE PASSIO, Baritone, and amateurs.
Tickets 50 cents each. May be had at the Music Store of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, at the Office of the Briggs House, and at the door on the evening of the Soiree.
[ja21-b459 3t

MADAME AKERSTROM'S Assembly, 105 Randolph street, corner of Wells. The next of these social parties comes off on Monday, 23d inst., on which occasion Les Patineurs or Skate Waltz will be danced for the first time in Chicago. Madame A.'s class for gentlemen meets on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. Also, class for children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. All the new dances taught in the shortest possible time. For terms apply at the rooms.
ja20x1t

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.
A CALEDONIAN
BALL AND BANQUET,
In honor of Scotland's Immortal Bard,
ROBT. BURNS,
Will come off, under the auspices of the Scotch citizens of Chicago,
AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE,
On Wednesday Evening, January 25th, 1860.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Capt. McArthur, Alex. White, John Alston,
Dan'l Cameron, Jr., John Wood, J. Mundie,
Wm. Stewart, Wm. Beaton, Geo. Anderson.
GENERAL COMMITTEE:
Hon. John C. Haines, J. S. Wilkins, J. Scott Stewart,
John S. Valentine, Wm. James, A. H. Boyden,
Wm. T. Muir, R. F. Strothers, Geo. McComas,
Philip Conley, Robt. Hervey, Col. Taylor,
James Grant Wilson, Capt. Duncan, Dugald Stewart,
Capt. Small, Wm. Wayman.
RECEPTION COMMITTEE:
Wm. James, Alex. Stewart, John Rankin,
Geo. Anderson, James Steele, James Thompson.
FLOOR MANAGERS:
John Langlands, John Stewart, Wm. Clark,
John McGlashen, John H. Ross, Capt. McArthur.
D. F. Brunner.
Music by the Great Western Band—BURKHARDT Caller.
Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, $3.00; to be had at the hotel, or of any of the Members of the Committee.
☞ Grand Overture by the Band from 8 to 9 o'clock. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely. ja14-b429

1859 - - - "Y. M. A." - - - 1860
LECTURES!
ON THURSDAY EVENINGS,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
SERIES TO CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES.
The following gentlemen are engaged to lecture:
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
REV. T. STARR KING,
MORTIMER THOMPSON,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
REV. E. H. CHAPIN,
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS,
Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
GEO. SUMNER.
☞ Tickets may be obtained at the stores of K. S. Wells, D. B. Cooke & Co., and S. C. Griggs; at the Richmond, Tremont and Briggs houses, and of the Librarian at the rooms of the society in Portland Block.
H. W. KING, C. L. THOMAS, P. L. SHERMAN, Lecture Committee.
no30b150-3m P. L. SHERMAN, Chairman.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
WILLIAM BURKHART,
LEADER OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND,
Will give private lessons to a few Scholars on the Cornet and Violin. Apply at the office of the Great Western Band, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. no10b44-3m

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Closing Sale
—OF THE—
FURNITURE
—OF THE—
McCARDLE HOUSE
AT AUCTION.
We will sell, at the McCardle House, on MONDAY, January 23d, at 9½ o'clock, the balance of the Goods remaining in said house, consisting of a General Variety of Household Goods.
ja20-b475-1t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—
SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
Carpets, Mirrors, and Office Desks,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, January 24th, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesroom,
NO. 82 LAKE STREET,
One of the largest assortments of Furniture, Etc., yet offered, comprising every variety of Sofas, Parlor Suits in French Brocatelle, Silk Plush and Hair Cloth, Tete a Tetes, Whatnots, Parlor Chairs of all kinds, Piano Stools, Book Cases and Secretaries, stands and Sofa Tables, Marble Top Tables, Hall stands and Cottage bedsteads, Marble Top and Plain Bureaus and Washstands, Lounges, Mattresses, Cane Seat, Windsor and Rockers, Crockery and Glassware, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Mirrors, Carpets and Rugs. Together with a great variety of Housekeeping Goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
ja20-b470-2t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c.
At Auction.
On SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 28th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, the effects of a family breaking up housekeeping. Also, a splendid assortment of New Furniture to be sold without reserve, being the balance of the Assignee's Sale. The assortment consists of every kind and description of
PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, CARPETS,
Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, Cooking Stoves, Looking Glasses, together with a variety of Office Furniture.
ja20-b473-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
76 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 76
A few doors North of the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Prompt attention given to the sales of all kinds of property at our Auction Rooms, or any part of the city.
[illegible]

Coughs! Coughs! Coughs!
Colds! Colds! Colds!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
"Pre-eminently the best and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."
REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."
Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clearing the voice when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"I heartily unite in the above recommendation."
REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.
Sold by
FENTON & CO.,
84 Lake Street,
(OPP. TREMONT HOUSE.)
[illegible]
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1860.

BIGLER AND TREASON.

The Constitution of the United States has defined with much distinctness what acts shall be known and designated as Treason: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court." Following this model, all, or nearly all the States of the Union have defined the crime of treason against their respective sovereignties, in their local Constitutions or laws. In Illinois it is declared to "consist in levying war against the government and people of this State, in the same, or being adherent to the enemies of this State, giving them aid, advice and comfort in this State or elsewhere." But it is also declared that treason "can only be committed by persons owing allegiance to the State."

But Senator Bigler thinks that treason against the *United States* may consist in a hostile operation on the part of citizens of Wisconsin or Iowa, against Illinois. In other words, Mr. Bigler thinks that Congress may either change the definition of treason against the United States, or may assume to define and punish acts directed against the State of Illinois, overriding and nullifying the laws of Illinois thereby—against both or either of which we firmly protest. It may be a flagrant crime to participate in an invasion of a State or Territory of the United States. It may richly deserve the punishment of death, as we were persuaded it did in the case of the Border Ruffian raids upon Kansas. But we are unable to perceive why it should be stigmatized as *treason* when it is at most only murder, arson, or assault with intent to kill; and more particularly, since the Constitution of the United States has expressly declared that another thing, and *that only*, shall be called treason. The U. S. Supreme Court, in the Bollman case, [4 Cranch 126], declared in terms that conviction of treason could only proceed from the overt act performed with the intent to overthrow the government of the United States. We think that Atchison, Buford, Reid, and their fellow scoundrels who levied war against Kansas and sacked Lawrence and Osawatomie, ought to have been put to death by the hangman, but we do not think they designed to overthrow the government of the United States. Undoubtedly they desired to establish slavery in Kansas, to which end they were ready to butcher every man, woman and child in the Territory, but it has never been shown that they wished to bring the ruins of the confederacy down about the ears of President Pierce. Many of the villains were officeholders under the government, and it is not to be supposed that they wished to stop their own rations. They were all upheld by Senator Bigler, yet we did not charge him with the purpose of subverting the Government of the United States, however his acts might have tended that way. We were never prepared to charge that gentleman with misprision of treason, or with aiding and abetting the perpetrators of that heinous crime; but if his bill shall become a law, treason will at once attach to his skirts, and he will only be saved from indictment and conviction by the clause of the Constitution concerning *ex post facto* laws.

Bigler and Company know perfectly well that the Republicans of both Houses of Congress will support any needed legislation applicable to invasions like that of Harper's Ferry, which does not conflict with the Constitution. The purpose is therefore to bring forward a bill so odious and unconstitutional that it cannot be voted for by any man who would preserve his self-respect. And Bigler being encumbered with less of that quality than any other man on the Pro-Slavery side, is put forward with this treason bill.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

We are in receipt of the following—an anonymous letter—post-marked Louisville, Ky.:—

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE: Suppose your gang of Black Republicans should succeed in electing a President, how do you suppose you would inaugurate him in opposition to the prevailing sentiment of the Slave States? Please answer, and oblige A DISUNIONIST.

Yes, we will oblige Mr. Disunionist:

Neither you or any of the uproarious gentlemen who are ranting about disunion, as a necessary or probable consequence of a Republican victory, would lift a finger to carry out your threats upon the occurrence of the particular event which you deprecate. You have too much method in your madness for that. But if any men crazier than you should get together in Washington city to prevent what you call an "inauguration," the President elect would quietly take his oath of office before some Justice of the Peace in the town in which he lives, and, thus constitutionally qualified to enter upon the command of the Army and Navy of the United States, would go about the discharge of his official duties, if not in Washington, wherever he happened to be, and his enemies would take to their heels at once. This ceremony of inauguration is a mere show for the delectation of the gaping crowds who quadrennially assemble at the Capital, and has no legal significance whatever. To give impression to the scene, a Justice of the Supreme Court has usually been employed to administer the oath; but we assure our correspondent that any man in the nation authorized to administer oaths—any magistrate, county, circuit, or State Judge—would do as well. Once taken, the oath, other things being in form, makes the man who received a majority of the electoral votes President as rightfully as if he had sworn before all the courts of the land in a body; and the officer in the land or marine service who should disobey him, would be subject to the pains and penalties which the law provides for such disobedience. We hope "Disunionist" is answered.

A CASE FOR DR. RICE.

Some time ago we published an account of the imprisonment of a Wesleyan Methodist clergyman—Rev. D. Worth, a Missionary of the American Missionary Association—in North Carolina. Mr. Worth is a venerable gentleman, about sixty years of age, a native of the State which imprisons him, and his crime is that he believes with Dr. Rice that "Slavery is always an evil to both slave and master;" but unlike Dr. Rice, he gives vitality to his faith by proclaiming it in the ears of slave-holders, exhorting them to peaceful emancipation, circulating books and tracts favoring his views upon the subject, and organizing churches on an anti-slavery basis.

The particular point to which we would direct the attention of Dr. Rice is this: The arrest and imprisonment of this grey-headed minister of the gospel are due chiefly to the agency of the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, the organ of the Old School Presbyterian Church in that region. In its issue in the first week of November last, that paper, among other remarks of a kindred character, said: "For the third time, in two years, we call upon Solicitors and Grand Juries in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to *drive off* the emissary from the Boston Tract Society who has been secretly prosecuting his incendiary work in that district. This thing has been borne with long enough." In a later issue it called Rev. Mr. Worth by name as the man intended; and in reply to a censure by the *Congregational Herald* of this city, made a labored defence of its course, renewed it, called on the Legislature to pass a law which would forever exclude the agents of the Boston Tract Society, and declared that "there are no Christians at the South who do not approve the sentiments of the article." This same paper recently complimented and commended Dr. Rice for his position on the slavery question in this community.

In [illegible] made a great day on Dr. Rice's eight affirmative propositions on the slavery question, we [illegible], in substance, that if they were a true reflex of Old School Presbyterianism in the South, that church was by far the best abolition society extant. We ventured, however, to suggest that they were not for the reason that men and churches had recently been driven from the slaveholding States for holding anti-slavery sentiments not more ultra than Dr. Rice's eight propositions, while no member, preacher or congregation of that church had been disturbed. If the *North Carolina Presbyterian* correctly represents that denomination in the South, it follows that our conclusion was a just one, and that Dr. Rice's eight propositions, taken as he gave them, without explaining their obvious meaning all away, are considered by that church as "incendiary and insurrectionary doctrines," warranting the summary seizure and imprisonment of whoever may hold them. In what sense, then, can Dr. Rice's eight propositions be considered a defence of the Old School Presbyterian Church in its action toward slaveholders? Is it not drawing too largely upon the credulity of the people of this latitude, to assume that they are the views of that denomination, and that their observance is enjoined upon all its slaveholding communicants?

THE CONFLICT OF THE SECTIONS.

The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, the leading Republican paper in Northern Illinois, says:

> "There is but one condition on which Slavery can exist in the United States without endangering the liberty of the white race. It must be placed where the public mind will rest in the belief *that it is in the course of ultimate extinction*, or the essential principle and safeguards of liberty must be unconditionally surrendered. There is no middle ground—no half-way house. If any have honestly believed otherwise, what is now transpiring in the slave States cannot fail to undeceive them. Nothing can be more absurd than the belief that two principles so antagonistic as Constitutional Liberty and Slavery can dwell side by side forever."

Our Fathers, when they made the Government, thought differently, and their sons have lived on, from 1776 to 1860, of their and *that* opinion.—*N. Y. Express.*

"Our Fathers, when they made the Government," did *not* think differently. Fortunately, their thoughts are left upon record, in speeches and letters, and impressed upon the legislation of the country. All of them spoke of Slavery as of temporary continuance, and they looked hopefully forward to the time when not a slave should press the soil of our country. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and their compatriots, lived in this belief, administered the Government upon it, and died prophesying the ultimate extinction of Slavery. It is only of late years that the opposite doctrine has gained a foothold, and its fruits, as exemplified in the current history of the South, prove its utter incompatibility with Constitutional Liberty.

Railroads in the South.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* states that the entire length of the rail that has been laid in Virginia up to the present time is seventeen hundred and sixty-six miles. Of this amount three hundred and forty-three of it have been laid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Georgia has laid twelve hundred and forty miles; Tennessee one thousand and sixty-two miles; Maryland eight hundred and thirty-three; South Carolina eight hundred and seven; North Carolina seven hundred and seventy; and Arkansas only thirty-eight miles actually made, though she has over seven hundred projected.

Legal Holidays in New York.

Senator Manierre of New York has brought forward a bill in the Legislature of that State, which legalizes as holidays, the first day of January, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day designated by the Governor, and Christmas, and declares that they shall be considered for all bank and commercial purposes as Sunday. It also provides that when any of the days above mentioned fall on the first day of the week, protests, payments, acceptances, notices, &c., shall be made on Saturday.

Western Democrats.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Washington:

"Intelligence here from the West represents that the Democracy have suffered seriously by the developments and the disunion sentiments of the Southern managers since the meeting of Congress. In many places their organization has been boldly repudiated, and in others they have gone over in numbers to the Republicans. It is freely admitted here by Democrats that one half of the seventeen members from the West have probably lost their seats by voting for Know Nothing candidates for the Speakership, who were put up without any regard to their wishes or embarrassments. Some of them have been careful enough to avoid this blunder, but still have suffered from contact with the fire-eaters, whose only policy is rule or ruin.

"There is no mode of extrication from this dilemma now but a manly recantation and withdrawal from all such political connection. No bond of sympathy or interest really unites the West with these domineering disunionists.

"There are members from that section of the House who are only separated from the Republicans by a mere name. If they would rise to the assertion of their sincere convictions, even that trivial formality would not separate them. They have the power in their hands to decide this contest for the Speakership, and without any sacrifice of principle. It is clear that no Northern Democrat can command even the solid vote of his own party. Mr. McClernand hardly received a third of it, because he was known to be a friend of Judge Douglas. Mr. Vallandigham was cheaply complimented only when he avowed himself substantially a Pro-Slavery propagandist. And Mr. Davis of Indiana, after being used, was abused most contemptuously. This is the manner in which Western Democrats have been treated. The party has been compelled to choose, or rather to alternate, between a Nullifier and a Know Nothing, ever since the voting began. Southern men only have polled the full Democratic strength, as the records will prove. Bocock, Millson, and Hamilton, with variations upon Boteler, Maynard, and other Americans, tell the whole story. Scott of California is a Virginian, and may be included in the same category."

French Rifled Cannon.

The following description of the French Rifled Cannon, used by Louis Napoleon with so decided effect in his late Italian campaign, and particularly at Solferino, is translated from a French journal:

"These guns are bronze *four-pounders, lighter than the other field pieces. They have six deep grooves, and have a chamber like the Delvigne rifle, or the old pattern howitzer. The projectile rests against the junction of the bore and the chambers. It is made of cast iron, cylinder-conoidal in shape, similar to the Infantry musket ball, and is hollow at its base or rear end. The cylindrical part of the ball is bored and tapped in six places, to correspond with the six grooves of the gun, and short tin plugs are inserted into these holes. These plugs are forced out into the grooves by the pressure of the gas and give the ball the rotary motion and accuracy of the rifle ball.

"The projectile is sometimes made hollow and filled with musket balls, and is exploded, at the desired distance, by means of a fuse which is cut at the proper point, according to the time required for the explosion. A moveable sight is attached to the right side of the gun. The firing is accurate to 2,000 yards, and the extreme range is said to be 24 miles."

* Diameter of the bore [illegible] in.; weight of the gun 600 lb.

A Dead Lock between Iowa and Virginia.

The message of "Gov." C. C. Nourse, to the Assembled Lobby of the State of Iowa, presents a harrowing state of affairs under the head of Federal Relations:

I regret to state that the relations existing between this Government and the commonwealth of Virginia, are not of the most satisfactory character.

Some months since, a citizen of Iowa named Coppie, with John Brown and fifteen others, invaded the State of Virginia, with treasonable and hostile purposes, and with intent to subvert her government and put to death all who would not submit to their authority.

The conflict lasted three days and nights, during which time, it is believed, that several negroes escaped.

As soon as advised of the state of affairs, I immediately sent special instructions to our Minister at Richmond, not to commit us to any entangling alliances and by no means to recognize the government of John Brown *until it was fully established.*

The result proved fully the necessity and wisdom of my caution.

Governor Wise, with the aid of U. S. Troops, after a struggle of three days, completely overthrew Brown's government, and hung Coppie and the rest of them as traitors. It is sincerely hoped that this will be the last of it.

Some fears are entertained, however, that Virginia will hold this Government responsible for the unlawful and unwarranted act of Coppie.

Under the circumstances, I earnestly recommend that you authorize the Executive to call out the Boone County Volunteers, and make an appropriation for twenty days food and drink.

In the language of patriotism, I say, if we must, we must, though I freely confess that I'd rather not.

☞ The people of Natchez were recently much excited by a beastly outrage committed on a child by a fellow named Smitzer. A Natchez dispatch of the 10th says:

"Smitzer was taken to prison on Saturday, but the excitement of the populace continued to increase until Tuesday evening, when they assembled in a great crowd, and marched deliberately to the jail, took the prisoner from his cell, and hung him in the courthouse yard. Everything passed off quietly, and at 3 o'clock the crowd dispersed."

☞ The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* reports the death of the Hon. B. R. Webb, Secretary of the State of Mississippi.

☞ The daughter of a late distinguished physician of Philadelphia has gone into a convent, taken the veil, and given to the institution her whole property, amounting to $60,000.

For the Press and Tribune.

Meteorological Observations for Elgin, Ill., 1858 and 1859.

BY J. B. NEWCOMB.

The mean temperature of each month of 1858 and 1859, as determined from the mean of three daily observations, at 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M., is given in the following table; also the *extremes*, as indicated in the *self-register* Thermometer:

TEMPERATURE.

	Mean.		Highest.		Lowest.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
Jan.	21.170°	[illegible]	50.°	44.°	1.°	-16.°
Feb.	[illegible]	29.668	43	66.	-27.*	-4.
Mar.	34.613	39.270	71.	66.	-5.	22.
Apr.	45.633	42.011	79.	71.	11.	23.
May	55.194	59.636	79.	84.	34.	35.
June	69.689	63.460	92.	91.	38.	29.
July	71.416	73.113	90.	100.	51.	40.
Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	91.	94.	42.	42.
Sep.	62.522	59.690	85.	84.	29.	28.
Oct.	50.?41	[illegible]	80.	83.	22.	19.
Nov.	[illegible]	37.950	50.	72.	6.	1?.
Dec.	25.238	16.183	46.	48.	-16.	-29.

*The minus sign (-) denotes below zero.

	1858.	1859.
Mean temperature	47.027°	46.57°
Highest temperature	94.	100.
Lowest temperature	-27.	-29.
Range for the year	121.	122.
Warmest day, mean	89.	88.
Coldest day, mean	-12.	-17.
Times below zero	19.	21.

From the above, it appears that the mean temperature of 1859 was half a degree colder than that of 1858.

RAIN AND SNOW.

The amount of rain and melted snow is given in inches and hundredths:

	Rain and Melted Snow.		Snow.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
January	2.75	1.80	0.	5.3
February	1.80	1.01	18.	9.
March	2.04	6.15	6.5	3.9
April	?.95	2.29	..	..
May	8.00	4.86	..	..
June	4.08	1.79	..	..
July	?.42	1.54	..	..
August	3.31	.52	..	..
September	4.?0	2.84	..	..
October	2.64	.88	..	..
November	4.29	3.73	21.8	1.8
December	1.75	.90	2.7	1.6

	1858.	1859.
Rain and melted snow	46.55 in.	28.7? in.
Snow	50.	37.4 "
Heaviest fall of Rain during one storm		3¼ in.
Heaviest fall of snow during one storm		18 "

The fall of Rain and Snow (melted) during the year 1858, was nearly twice as great as that of 1859.

CLOUDS.

In the following table the amount of cloudiness is given in thousandths, the results of three daily observations:

	1858.	1859.		1858.	1859.
Jan.	572	5?8	July	605	563
Feb.	582	617	August	451	372
March	5?8	673	September	576	570
April	722	666	October	610	463
May	765	630	November	8?3	704
June	583	500	December	703	641

Mean cloudiness for 1858, 604; for 1859, 585.

The movement of the *higher* clouds (*cirrus*) has always been in an *Easterly* direction, thus demonstrating the course of the wind in the higher region of the atmosphere.

WINDS.

The letters under the figures N., E., S., W., &c., indicate the number of times the wind was in the direction denoted by the letters. Observations three times a day.

	N.	E.	S.	W.	NE.	SE.	SW.	NW.	O.
1858	61	66	121	141	134	147	186	178	126
1859	56	62	140	102	140	133	145	218	98

In the following table the *force* of the wind is indicated as follows: 0, an entire calm; 1, very light breeze; 2, gentle breeze; 3, fresh breeze; 4, strong wind, &c.

	1858.	1859.		1858.	1859.
January	1.77	2.02	July	1.81	1.40
February	2.11	2.38	August	1.76	1.37
March	2.73	2.13	September	2.38	1.52
April	2.40	2.31	October	2.47	2.07
May	2.34	2.38	November	1.96	2.4
June	1.73	2.46	December	2.12	2.06

Mean force for 1858, 2.23; for 1859, 2.28.

Another Negro Catching Speculation—Profits Small.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SALEM, Ill., Jan. 16, 1860.

We have just had another of those excitements in our otherwise quiet town, for which Egypt has become so famous of late. Two very intelligent looking colored men, in the prime of life could have been seen passing this town—or rather attempting to do so—yesterday morning on their way east. Unfortunately for them they were spotted by a contemptible fellow who has been stopping hereabouts for some months past, without any apparent business on his hands, by the name of Wiseman. This Wiseman walked up to the negroes, told them that he was an officer, and that they must go with him. Accordingly they obeyed, and he took them before that disreputable fellow, of whom we read about in your paper some time since, named Merritt, who says he is a Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Law, but which is doubted here. Wiseman made oath that he believed that the negroes were fugitive slaves, notwithstanding they had presented a certificate from the captain of a steamboat that was disabled in the Mississippi river, a day or two ago, stating that they were free men and had been employed on his boat as firemen; and that their homes were in Zanesville, Ohio. But this fact had no effect on these rascals, who, as they acknowledged, made a business of catching negroes.

The Commissioner ordered them into the hands of a Deputy Marshal of his own appointing, who took the negroes to the county jail. But just here they were all taken aback by Esq. Mills of this place, who presented himself on the steps leading up to the cells, with the Fugitive Slave law in his hand, and told the kidnappers that the law had not been complied with in any particular; and he protested against confining the negroes in jail. The kidnappers began to talk of fighting, etc., but made no demonstrations in that line. Mr. Willis Black, who is an honest man and our jailor, was rather confounded, and told the crowd to keep quiet a little while until he could go and see his counsel, who, I believe is a Democrat. The counsel told the jailor that Esq. Mills was right, and he had no right to receive the negroes in that institution. He returned in a few minutes, and told the bogus Deputy Marshal that he would have to take care of the negroes himself; that they were not fit subjects for our jail. The kidnappers were about as much puzzled to know what to do with the negroes as the man who won the elephant. However, after a brief council, they concluded they had better let them go. So last night the poor fellows went on their way rejoicing.

I think ere long, the Democratic party will learn, even down here in Egypt, that when they catch negroes they will have to deal with them according to law. JAFFRE.

Narrow Escape of Two Sisters.

Miss Viola Boynton, and her sister, Miss Lucy Ann Boynton, of Rockport, Massachusetts, had a remarkably narrow escape from death in the Lawrence mill. They worked in the fifth story, and a few moments before the building fell, were planning together a visit to their home. In an instant they were precipitated among the falling timbers and machinery. They describe the noise like that of heavy thunder. Miss Viola was thrown some distance from her sister, among the smaller fragments of the ruins, and, as soon as she could collect her scattered senses, she crawled out without aid. Her first words to the band of rescuers, who were promptly on the spot, were, "Is my sister alive?" No information could be given to the half-frantic girl. She remained some hours near the ruins, rendering assistance to others saved, and was finally obliged to leave the spot with almost a certainty that her sister had perished. Fortunately, near daylight, Lucy Ann was rescued from the ruins, where she had been in the most imminent danger of being burned. She seems to have been carried, with some heavy timbers and flooring, completely underneath some large machinery and floor-braces, and was confined in a dungeon several feet deep. For some time she remained senseless, having received a blow upon her head from an iron bolt, and when she began to realize her awful situation, she made what efforts she could to extricate herself. It was impossible, however, and for several hours death stared her in the face.

At length a man passed over that part of the ruins with a lantern. She sent up a wild cry, "Save me!" "Save me!" The man replied that it was impossible—he could not remove the timbers—she must perish, and he passed on. The lantern he carried was watched by the poor girl, with the most agonizing emotions, till it disappeared, and then the blackness of despair began to settle upon her heart. Then came the terrible cry of fire, and a wave of hot air swept through the timbers where she was confined. She seized a piece of iron and resolved to take her own life rather than be roasted to death. But soon five stout fellows were at work above her, and hope revived her heart. The shouts of these rough, strong men sounded like angels' voices, and the light of their lanterns, streaming down into her prison of death, seemed like the light of the seventh heaven! For two hours they worked with that energy which only such a motive can give, and she was drawn out just in time to save her from the approaching fire.

End of a Long Strife.

When Bonaparte seized the Spanish throne, the Colonists of the La Plata Provinces threw off their allegiance to it. But they only exchanged despotism for anarchy.

Buenos Ayres, the Province controlling the mouths of the Rivers and concentrating the most wealth, commerce and population, undertook also to arrogate the most power. The inland Provinces refused to be domineered over. War between city and country, sometimes as distinct States, sometimes as a Confederation, sometimes as a Constitutional union, sometimes as subjects of a Dictatorship. Success at first perched alternately on the banner of each section; but, later, Rosas, as Captain-General, wielded an imperious sceptre in behalf of Buenos Ayres over all the rest.

The inland Provinces at last asked the help of foreign bayonets. England, France, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay came to their aid. Before such a coalition, of course, the power of Buenos Ayres went down. Rosas was exiled, a few years ago, and Urquiza, the leader of the inland Provinces has gradually gained one advantage after another, until, finally, his sway has become undisputed.

The last arrival announces the formal withdrawal of Buenos Ayrean pretensions. Hereafter the metropolitan province consents to be on equality with the rest. The Armies are to be disbanded, a Constitution adopted, the debts paid, and Peace promises at last to prevail on what has been nearly fifty years the theatre of war.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

The Emperor of France as a Pamphleteer, as a Dramatist and as a Journalist.

[Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

PARIS, December 27, 1859.

Since the proclamation which announced the cessation of hostilities between Austria and the allies, some six months ago, the European world has experienced no sensation like that produced by a pamphlet which appeared in shop windows one morning, about a week ago, unheralded, and without the name of author or sponsor, entitled *Le Congres et le Pape*. Its purpose is to show that the best way to settle with the Pope is to let by-gones be by-gones, and lost territory be lost territory; to increase the spiritual power of the Pope, which is his his real strength, by diminishing his temporal power, which is his real weakness, to limits which, to use an Americanism never more appropriately applied, would leave him "just enough to swear by." The Papal court, under the proposed arrangements will have, says the *Examiner*, "no army, no representation, no press, no magistracy, but in revenge it will have contemplation, prayer, fine arts and the ruins of the Coliseum.

The importance of this pamphlet, of course, is not derived alone from its contents, but from the head which inspired it, which is now conceded by the entire press of Europe to be no other than the Emperor's.

The imperial pamphleteer does not say precisely how the Pope is to be fed and clothed, when, like poor old Lear, his train has been cut down or cut up by his ecclesiastical daughters to its maximum of spiritual grandeur and minimum of worldly distractions, which, according to About, is the Vatican and a little garden; but the semi-official organs here propose a fixed tribute, to be collected from all the Catholic Powers. If the Pope is to be shorn of his temporalities, and at the same time to retain any sort of independence, this is not only the obvious, but the only plan that is practicable. At the same time it must be a very unwelcome one to the beneficiary, for it must be as irksome to a State as to an individual to stand in any such permanent relation to others as to engender a desire for its existence to cease. If the elevation of the Pope to the Presidency of the Italian Confederation was the eagle's elevation of the turtle, the present scheme for making him dependent for his daily bread upon foreign powers completes the trip, and practically drops him upon the most conspicuous rock.

The pamphlet has had the most extraordinary effect, especially in England, and seems to have removed their last doubt of the sincerity of the Emperor's purpose, from the beginning, to emancipate Italy, not only from Metternichism, but from sacerdotalism. They now see that his letter to Edgar Ney, in 1848, his pledges to Europe in the declaration of war in May last—his carefully guarded undertakings at Villa Franca, his speech to the Archbishop at Bordeaux in September, as well as Guerronier's pamphlet on Napoleon III. et Italie and About's Question Romaine, were all one inspiration never for a moment suspended, even when Italy appeared to have been abandoned to her fate by what seemed a premature peace, and when a renewal of friendly relations between France and Austria threatened her with a new era of Austrian oppression. England, hitherto so blind to the Emperor's policy, begins now to see that his war was not "undertaken under false pretences;" that he was not merely seeking employment for his army, nor fighting for Italy to escape the necessity of fighting for his family and throne; they see that he was in earnest when he promised to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, and that if England and Prussia had put as much faith in him when his army was before Peschiera and his fleet before Venice, as they do now, the work would have been further advanced than it is now, and Italy would have been spared the alarm and the ungenerous suspicions which the cautious course he has been forced to pursue by the jealousy of Italy's more boisterous though less discreet friends in Europe, has naturally enough awakened.

I have a symptom of the prevailing feeling of the Court here against sacerdotalism to record, which is scarcely less significant than the *Congres et le Pape*. A new play was brought out last week at the "Bowery" theatre of Paris, the Porte St. Martin, giving a slightly disguised version of the Mortara case, and evidently designed to concentrate public indignation upon the Romish Church to divide families under the plea of saving souls. The piece is full of deep emotion, painted in a style to attract the multitude, and crowds the theatre every night. What first attracted public attention to it and hastened its vogue, was the fact that the Emperor and Empress attended its first representation. This seemed the more extraordinary as the Porte St. Martin is never visited by the Imperial family, nor is there even a royal box, as in all the theatres of note, which shows that such honors are never expected there.

The explanation of it all is, as I am assured from a well-informed source, that the Emperor's secretary and most intimate personal friend, Mocquard, a man of some literary note, is the author of the piece—if the Emperor is not; that it was written for the purpose of arousing the popular feeling of the country against the Mortara phase of priestcraft, and counteracting the united opposition of the priesthood of France to his plans for the redemption of Italy.

Jules Janin had a prompt *feuilleton* upon the play in the *Debats* of Monday, in which he remarks, with entire justice, that the piece "held the immense crowd attentive, as much to what the writer had not dared to say as to what he said."

I was more surprised, if possible, to see such a piece as that put upon the stage of Catholic France under such auspices, than I was last summer at the sight of a book stall exclusively devoted to the sale of Bibles, regularly established upon the walk, immediately in the shadow of the grand Cathedral at Milan.

It is generally considered a dangerous thing for a man in high place to write much. If any statesman ever took all the risks of such a habit, the Emperor of France is that man; but he seems to strengthen himself by every new exposure of this kind. The French, with good reason, are proud of his official communications. An English gentleman asked M. Fould, one day, who it was that got up the Emperor's papers, they were so amazingly clever. "The Emperor himself," was the reply, "for there is no other man in France that can write such papers." But besides their ability they have in them another, perhaps more important, element of popularity, especially such of them as aim at reconciling the public to his measures, for they betray a deference to public opinion, a condescension which is flattering to those who are addressed; they are a token of his respect for the happiness and welfare of the people; they recognize indirectly the principle that governments are intended for the benefit of the governed, a doctrine which, when recommended by Fenelon to Louis XIV. for his guidance, led the Grand Monarque to say of him, after he had retired, "there goes one of the cleverest and most chimerical men in France." The only advantage which a representative government can pretend to over a despotism is the greater security afforded by the former that the will of the people will prevail in the making and in the administration of the laws. But if a despot could and would secure the same result, it might be doubted whether there was any better form of government than the despotic. But though that is impossible, he may approximate to it; he may study, as the present sovereign of France does—most faithfully, I believe—to get at the wishes of his people, and, where they differ with his own, spare no effort to make them correspond. One of the methods for bringing about this correspondence is a very free use of his literary abilities, which are now conceded to be of the first order, and of an almost incredible versatility.

You will find in the *Times* of last week a long conversation, purporting to have passed between a Frenchman and an Englishman, in reference to the matters of difference between their respective countries, and the public is authorized by the editorial columns of the *Times* to suppose that it is the report of an actual conversation held by the Emperor with some of their countrymen. It seems to be the prevailing impression of the London press that Mr. Cobden was the English interlocutor. This is a mistake; the conversation was dictated by the Emperor to M. Mocquard, his secretary, and sent to the *Times*. It was intended to embrace all the grounds of complaint that had been made, whether by the English press or English people with whom he has conversed, and to show that there was nothing in them that ought to give to the country the least concern.

Of course such an article, heralded as it was by the *Times*, must have had an incalculable effect in quieting the apprehensions, not only of the English people, but of the capitalists of France, who dread trouble with England above all things. But though, in military phrase, extending his lines and exposing himself in every direction; to-day making a speech, to-morrow writing a pamphlet, the next day bringing out a play, and the day after—perhaps every day—writing articles for the public journals, and on each and every occasion saying or doing something that shapes the public opinion of the civilized world; but with all this, he seems to grow stronger and stronger every day, his slightest utterances producing instant silence throughout Europe, while the very fact of his condescending to employ the vulgar channels used by ordinary mortals for communicating and propagating his opinions—the stage and the press, for example—is almost as irresistible with his subjects as Peter the Great's shipbuilding pupilage in Holland was to his, for the same reason. J. B.

Latest from Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, January 19.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived here this noon, bringing the mail and passengers from Denver City and Salt Lake City, $6,000 in gold, and dates from Jefferson to the 12th inst., and from Utah to December 30th.

Advices from Mountain City report miners still at work in that neighborhood, with profitable results.

Elections had been held in the mountains, in which the question of organizing new counties under the Provisional Government, was voted down by decided majorities. The general expression is in favor of a separate political organization by Congress, and against any connection with Kansas.

A demand for mail facilities with New Mexico was sensibly felt, owing to the increased commerce between the two countries. The distance from Leavenworth to Santa Fe via Denver City, is not greater than from Independence, the present starting point, and the former route has a line of settlements along its whole extent, and would not require to be patrolled by troops to render it secure.

An emigration is anticipated during the coming spring superior to that of last year, and emigrants are cautioned against taking the road unprovided with all necessary subsistence.

The Pike's Peak Express Company will increase their line to a tri-weekly one on the 1st February, and have stock enough for a double daily line as soon as demanded by travel.

A desperate affray occurred in Salt Lake City on the Sunday previous to the departure of the mails, between two bands of desperadoes, headed respectively by Lot Huntington and Bill Hickman, in which Hickman was mortally and Huntington slightly wounded. Several others also received trifling injuries.

Mr. Arny's Testimony Before the Harper's Ferry Committee.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1860.

Mr. Arny was before the Senate Brown raid Investigating Committee for the third time to-day. His testimony covers about sixty foolscap pages. The following is the substance:—

Mr. Arny testified that previous to the destruction at Lawrence, Kansas, of the printing office and Free State Hotel, in May, 1856, there was not a single Kansas Aid Society or committee in existence in the free States; that the first committee was appointed in the spring of 1856, at Bloomington, Illinois, of which he was the secretary and agent; that about the same time a meeting was held at Chicago, Illinois, and that a subscription of twenty thousand dollars was made by the citizens, without regard to party, to aid the sufferers in Kansas, and to open the thoroughfares through Missouri to Kansas, which were closed by armed Missourians, both on the river and inland. In July, 1856, the National Kansas Aid Committee was organized at Buffalo, New York, with one member from each free State. Abraham Lincoln was appointed the member for Illinois, but when informed by letter of his appointment, declined to act, as it would interfere with his political arrangements. Mr. Arny was appointed in his place, and chosen the general agent of the committee. Each State organized a committee auxiliary to the National committee, except the State of Massachusetts, which had a separate organization. Mr. Arny spoke of the Emigrant Aid Company, which existed previous to the year 1856, and said he went to Boston and applied to that company for assistance when the Missouri river was closed, and the officers of that company told him they were a financial organization or company, and could not depart from their charter to contribute for such objects.

Mr. Arny began to show what amount was contributed by the free States to aid Kansas after its invasion by Missourians, but was stopped by the chairman of the committee. I learned that Mr. Arny wanted to testify that there was placed in his hands, by individuals and committees, in money and clothing, over ninety-seven thousand dollars, and he wanted to present to them vouchers of its distribution to the sufferers in Kansas without regard to party; besides which, he paid nearly five thousand out of his own means to assist the destitute in Southern Kansas; that Thaddeus Hyatt, President of the National Kansas Committee, appropriated of his own means several thousand dollars for the same purpose. E. C. Delavan, of Albany, New York, placed in the hands of Mr. Arny clothing worth about fifteen hundred dollars, with instructions to distribute it to the sufferers, without regard to party or color, and that in all these appropriations there was but sixteen dollars expended for arms or military equipments of any kind; that Gerrit Smith also contributed ten thousand dollars, which he gave with special directions that it should be appropriated for food and medicine for the destitute and sick, and not for purposes of warfare.

Mr. Arny's testimony shows that in 1856, when Missourians invaded Kansas, and closed the Missouri River, and turned back emigrants, a lot of arms were sent by some persons—he did not know who—to Kansas; that boxes said to contain four hundred Sharpe's rifles came to Chicago; that one hundred of them were taken up the Missouri river and seized at Lexington, Mo.; another hundred were seized at Waverly, Mo. When about to give the detailed history of these arms, he was stopped.

Mr. Arny then testified that the other two hundred were sent to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and from there to Tabor, on the borders of Iowa and Nebraska, by wagon. He was about to state the condition of things at that time, the imminent danger of a civil war in Kansas, and his visit to Washington and conference with President Pierce, and that he told the President about these arms, but was told not to proceed. He testified that Brown applied for the rifles to the National Committee, at a session held in New York in January, 1857, and that the Committee refused to let him have them; and as they had not purchased them, they gave the control of them to the Kansas Aid Committee in Massachusetts. Mr. Arny, resigning his office of Agent at that meeting, testified that he did not know anything about the arms after that time. He informed the Committee that the reason the arms were not sent into Kansas was, that President Pierce appointed Geary Governor of Kansas in place of Shannon, and Geary visited the Governor of Missouri, who took steps to open the thoroughfares of travel, and Geary turned the Missouri invaders back, thus making peace.

The substance of Arny's conversations with Brown, in 1858, in regard to his movements, was that Brown proposed to locate somewhere and run off slaves from the South, so as to make that kind of property insecure. Arny testifies that he opposed this mode of interference with slavery. Brown said he disliked the "do nothing" policy of the Abolitionists in the Eastern States, and said they never would effect anything by their milk-and-water principles. As to the Republicans, Brown thought they were of no account, for they were opposed to carrying the war into Africa—they were opposed to meddling with slavery in the States where it existed. Brown said his doctrine was to free the slaves by the sword. Arny wanted to know how he reconciled that with his Quaker peace principles which he held when he first knew him, more than twenty years ago. Brown said that the aggressions of slavery, the murders and robberies perpetrated upon himself and members of his family, and the violation of law by Atchison and others in Kansas, from 1853 to that time, had convinced him that peace was but an empty word; and he repeated his dislike to the Republican party and Abolitionists, saying they were cravens—that they had refused to assist him. Arny testified that he declined to have anything further to do with his operations.

I understand that Mr. Arny declined giving the names of persons in Massachusetts who are supposed to have had control of the rifles, as he could not state definitely who purchased them without referring to his books in Kansas, which the committee would not give him time to procure. As Arny was in Cincinnati, just previous to the receipt of the letter written to Secretary Floyd, announcing the intention to invade Virginia, it is supposed by some persons here that he was the author of it. One thing is considered certain, that the persistent representations to President Pierce, in 1856, by Arny, Hyatt, Gen. Pomeroy, and others, of the dangers of civil war growing out of the invasion of Kansas by Missourians, which invasion received the countenance of the federal authorities of the Territories, induced the President to appoint Governor Geary, who restored peace to a considerable extent in the West, and saved the country from a bloody contest.

A Southern View of the Douglas Convention in Illinois.

[From the New Orleans Delta, 13th.]

The Illinois Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas for the Presidency passed a series of resolutions, from which we may gather the opinions of *what is called the Democracy* of that State in reference to the question of slavery in the Territories. We may also inform ourselves of the wide discrepancy between Democratic principles as they are understood at the South and Democratic principles as they are understood at the North. We shall see that if the doctrines professed and insisted on in the South are Democratic doctrines, the doctrines professed and insisted on in Illinois by the followers of Mr. Douglas must be emphatically anti-Democratic. There is no common ground. On the great question of Territorial policy and Territorial rights the antagonism is broad and distinct. It is impossible that people professing opinions so conflicting, on questions so important, can belong to the same party for any other purpose than that of party victory and party plunder. If the delegates chosen by this Illinois Convention be admitted at Charleston it will be sufficient proof that the Democratic party has become useless for any purpose involving the rights or interests of the South. *Black Republicans, or Know Nothings, elected under pretended Democratic forms, would have a good claim to admission into the Charleston Convention, if these Illinois delegates be recognized in spite of the odor of heresy which surrounds them.*

In concise terms the Southern Democratic doctrine, in reference to slavery in the Territories, may be stated as follows: The Territories are the common property of the States; the citizen of each State has the right to take his property into any Territory, and has a just claim to be protected in holding and enjoying it, by any authority competent to give such protection; the right of property in slaves is not derived from any Constitution or any laws, either State or Federal, but, like other property rights, existed before the formation of those Constitutions and laws, and its protection is one of the objects for which they were instituted; neither the people nor the authorities of a Territory can justly destroy or injure these rights, or in any way interfere with them, except for their protection; the Supreme Court has recognized these principles, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to apply and enforce them whenever any emergency demanding such application and enforcement may arise.

The Douglas doctrine, as expressed in the speeches of its author and in the Illinois resolutions is this: The people of the Territories have full power over the question of slavery, even to the extent of destroying the right of property in slaves, and should be permitted to exercise this power at their own discretion; the right of property in slaves is derived from local law; the Supreme Court has not decided that the people of a Territory have no right to prohibit or exclude slavery.

In the face of an issue, so direct, who will presume to say that the Charleston Convention should not express an opinion either on one side or the other? Who will denounce us as extremists for insisting that the South has a right to know where the Democratic party stands on this great question? Who will assert that the South is bound to give her united support to any party which may refuse to recognize her rights and the principles to which she has proclaimed her immovable devotion?

New Patents.

Patents were issued to the following Western inventors during the week ending January 10th:

John Lane, of Lockport, Ill.; for improvement in the mole of drain plows.

R. B. Thomson, of Galesburg, Ill.; for improvement in tanning.

Theodore Plume, of Cincinnati, assignor to himself and W. W. Hamer & Co., of same place, for improved machine for facing pulleys.

Franklin B. Hunt, of Cincinnati; assignor to R. D. Van Duerdson and Ira B. Gibbs of same place; for improvement in mills.

George A. Stanley, of Cleveland, O.; for improvement in machinery for moulding candles.

Augustus Eckert, of Dayton, O.; for improvement in [illegible].

J. K. Staman, of Tiffin, O.; for improvement in cultivators.

Henry C. Foote, of Fredericktown, O., assignor to himself and C. Gilgore, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; for improved combined watchkey and cylinder.

I. A. Dole, of Salem, O., assignor to himself and Albert R. Silver, of same place; for improved tool for cutting round tenons.

John W. Hudson, of Lafayette, Ind.; for improvement in seeding machines.

F. W. Robinson, of Richmond, Ind.; for improvement in horse power.

R. A. Cartice, of North Adams, Mich.; for improvement in cider mills.

Amius A. Wilder, of Detroit, Mich.; for improved clapboard.

The Racine and Mississippi R. R.—Contractors vs. Bondholders.

[From the Beloit Journal.]

We have recently noticed an article in the Racine *Advocate*, which indirectly censures Judge Noggle for his judicial course in relation to this Road. We think the writer of it intended to create a little sympathy for the bondholders. If this is his object, he certainly makes his appeal at the wrong time and place. We have no doubt the Judge has acted impartially, and certainly not hastily, as he took several weeks to consider and examine the question before deciding it.

The writer says, "a second sober thought, however, seems to have come over the Judge's mind, and a stay of proceedings has been granted to enable the Trustees to appeal to the Supreme Court," &c., forgetting, probably, that in this same article, before this, the writer had advised the public that "Mr. Strong, the Attorney for the Trustees, went to Janesville by a special train, and applied to the Judge for a stay of proceedings." It was finally agreed between the contending parties that a stay should be granted, and that the Trustees should remain in possession while an appeal is being made and argued before the Supreme Court of this State, which is to be decided within sixty days. This explains the "sober second thought" of the Judge. The parties entered into a stipulation, and the Judge ratified it, and could do nothing less. So much for the Court.

A few words in reply to that portion of the article expressing sympathy for the bondholders. It is true, as stated, that when they took the road the company was bankrupt. They owed a large amount to contractors, operatives and others, who had labored to build and run the road. Previous to this transfer the bondholders had applied to the Federal Court for the appointment of a Receiver, and had commenced a suit to foreclose their road mortgages—but the company had been so successfully defended by their attorneys, Carpenter and Carey, that they concluded to accept the proposition of the Company, viz., "To transfer the road to the bondholders, they contracting to finish the road immediately to Freeport, and pay the operatives their dues from first earnings of the road, the company reserving the right to redeem within five years. The road has been completed to Freeport at an expense exceeding what it should by one-third, as we are advised by good railroad men. The enormous expenditures in operating the road, large salaries, &c., has satisfied the creditors of the company that the bondholders or their agents intend to put it out of the power of the Company to redeem, and feeling that their claims upon the Company were as sacred as those of the bondholders, they have applied to the Court for relief, "not Carpenter & Rockwell alone, they only leading off, and others following, representing near $50,000 for whose benefit the receiver is appointed."

The bondholders have not carried out their "arrangement with the Company to the very letter"—that part of it which the Directors in all their negotiations with the bondholders insisted upon as a condition of transfer, not having been performed with the paying off of the operatives. We understand that they have received only ten per cent. of their dues, and that many of them have been compelled to sell at a large discount their certificates to some of the employees of the Road, who have salaries large enough to enable them to purchase. They have redeemed no stock belonging to the Company, but have replevied some under attachment upon claims on the Company, as well as personal property sold by it to creditors, who had advanced money to purchase the same property. In short we understand that they are not satisfied with the road at two shillings on the dollar of its cost, to pay their bonds purchased at a large discount. But they claim everything that has been ever in possession of the Company, regardless of the rights of many, and treating all the claims of other creditors as frauds and fictions. In short, to use a homely phrase, they intend to "ride rough shod" over creditors and stockholders.

So much for the alleged injustice to the bondholders. All sympathy with them after their attempts to grasp and appropriate the property and its proceeds is, to say the least, undeserved. Their claims will be treated fairly and impartially if the appointment of a Receiver is confirmed. Mr. Fisher is a man whose integrity is above suspicion, and in whose judgment all the claimants can place the fullest confidence.

But finally we are assured that whatever may be the issue of the present suit, there is no doubt that the creditors of the road will press their claims until they are fully satisfied. If the decision of the Supreme Court is unfavorable to the plaintiffs, that decision will be by no means final. The interests of the creditors at stake will not be sacrificed without a struggle.

Bennett on Pryor.

The following is the article in the New York *Herald* which so excited the wrath of Mr. Congressman Pryor:

"The very remarkable scene which took place in the House during the debate on Tuesday affords a striking illustration of the truth of the old Latin proverb, 'Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.' Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, who has been guilty of a terrible amount of newspaper infanticide, so far forgot all the proprieties which obtain between gentlemen, as well as the requirements of parliamentary law, as to accuse one of the opposition members, Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania, of telling a deliberate falsehood. This statement was thrice repeated, when Mr. Hickman stated that he would not be bullied into fighting a duel, and Pryor disclaimed any idea of such a result. A more ungentlemanly course of conduct than that pursued by Pryor could hardly be found outside of the Five Points.

Such are the facts in the case, and they are not at all pleasant or agreeable to look upon. Up to this time, the conduct of the Southern members upon the floor of the House has been such as to win the admiration and the respect of the whole country. They have been placed in a most trying position. Representing an enraged constituency, and presumed to be in their own proper persons more quick to quarrel than the cool-blooded politicians from the North, they have, so far, behaved in the most admirable manner. They have used all proper parliamentary weapons against their opponents, but have never till the *debut* of Pryor descended to personalities, or debased themselves by the use of vulgar and blackguard epithets. Pryor comes from a State which is proud, and not without reason, of its gentlemen. If the manners of the olden time—the high-bred courtesy of the ruffle and powder era—exist anywhere it is in the State of Virginia. Time was, until Pryor, when 'Virginian' was synonymous with 'gentleman.' Nor was his vulgarity allowed to pass unrebuked by his colleagues, one of whom (Mr. Millson) called Pryor to order twice, and vindicated to a certain extent, the name and fame of the Old Dominion. From the tone of the debate, it is evident, also, that other Southern gentlemen regretted the occurrence, and believed that the House had been degraded by it. The conduct of Mr. Pryor is, after all, what might readily have been expected from him. He has simply transferred his brutality and violence from the columns of the newspapers to the floor of Congress. He is a mental shoulder-hitter, a philological pugilist, a moral bully. These traits marked him as an editor, when he always assailed his political opponents with the vilest personal abuse, and he has carried them with him into the House. The stain which he affixed upon journalism now blots the records of Congress. The characters of the other Southern members should not be judged by the standard of such a person as Pryor. It is indicated more fairly by their manly and courageous bearing, their unvarying respect for parliamentary usage, and their dignified manner of conducting a very exciting and important debate."

Imprisoned in a Vault Eighteen Years.

A newspaper published at Coloma, Mexico, on the 24th of October, tells the following frightful story, and calls upon the public to punish the criminals:

When Gen. Pueblita entered the town of Ayo, in September last, he exacted a forced loan from the people, and a share of it fell upon the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but he did not make his appearance at the point designated for payment, and Gen. Pueblita ordered him to be arrested. A party of men went to his dwelling and knocked at the door. There was no answer, and they broke in. They found no one in the house, and were about to leave it, when they heard a frightful voice, proceeding from the ground, saying "I am hungry!" The officer in command went back to Gen. Pueblita, and told him about the voice. The General appointed a commission to examine the house. This commission went to the curate's dwelling, and, after a careful examination, they found a movable stone in the floor, and under this was a stairway leading down to a vault, which was entirely dark, and had no connection with the air, save by the staircase, and a small hole that served as a ventilator. In this vault they found some books, a few articles of furniture, and a woman who had been shut up there for eighteen years. She was taken to Gen. Pueblita's quarters. When brought into the light, where she saw a number of persons, she fainted. After she had returned to her senses, a thousand questions were asked of her, to which she replied only that she had been buried in the vault for eighteen years, without going out for a moment; that she had been married, and had children by her husband, but she knew nothing of their fate; that, while imprisoned in the vault, she had had children by the curate, but she knew nothing of what had become of these children; and after saying this much she became obstinately silent. While this was passing, a sergeant of the Pueblita Brigade, then present, discovered that this woman was his mother, and she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then ran for his father, who came and recognized his wife. The husband, fifteen years ago, was imprisoned three years under charge of having murdered his wife, this woman.

Bachelor and Club Life.

[Translated from Michelet's new Book, "La Femme," Paris 1860.]

At last he becomes so much interested in her that he begins to reflect. "Ah, if I were not poor," said he. "It is very agreeable to have the society of a pretty woman all to yourself, who understands you, and spares you the necessity of dragging out your evenings at the theatre or the cafe. But when one has only, as I have, ten thousand francs, one cannot get married."

Then he gets up his budget, putting everything down double, comparing the probable expenses of a married man with those of a bachelor, living at the theater, cafe, &c. In this way an acquaintance of mine, one of the brightest journalists in Paris, arrived at the conclusion, that to live with a wife without a servant, in a little house in the suburbs, he would need an income of thirty thousand francs.

This lamentable life of honorable solitude, and desperate ennui, is that which is led by those wandering shadows, known in England as Members of Clubs. It is beginning now in France. Here in these splendid establishments, warm and comfortable, with the best fare, surrounded with rich libraries, and all the newspapers and magazines of the day, they live together like well educated and polished corpses, progressing in spleen, and preparing themselves for suicide. Everything is so well organized that speech even is unnecessary. Women's presence is unknown, &c., &c.

From Guaymas.

[Correspondence of the Alta Californian.]

GUAYMAS, Nov. 22, 1859.

When I last wrote to you, Capt. Porter had demanded unconditional permission for Capt. Stone and party to return to Sonora. To this demand Gov. Pesqueira had replied by saying that he had submitted the question to the general government, and would await their determination in the matter. On the 10th inst., Capt. R. S. Ewell, commander at Fort Buchanan, arrived from the line, bearing especial documents from our Government to Pesquiera, which, if different from those brought by the St. Marys, were canceled by the request of Capt. Porter, who desired that the line of negotiations marked out by him should remain intact. Therefore, Capt. Ewell merely paid his compliments to the Governor, and started for the line the following day.

On the 17th inst. news was received here (which was presumed to be somewhat exaggerated in its transition) to the effect that Capt. Ewell was forcibly detained in Hermosillo, because a mule which the captain had brought with him from the line was claimed there on the way down, and the claimants, assured by Capt. Ewell that their right to the animal should be respected—a circumstance so trivial in itself as to elicit not even its mention during the captain's stay here. Immediately on the receipt of this information, Capt. Porter, in company with Vice Consul Farrilly Alden, (appointed by Capt. Porter,) waited upon Gov. Pesquiera with the demand that the mule should be immediately returned to Capt. Ewell, and safe escort provided him to the line, under penalty of punishment by the St. Marys.

The governor, having received only an unreliable account of the affair, offered to *give* Capt. Ewell *a mule*, and to guaranty his entire safety in Hermosillo, but could not see the justice in a requirement of such escort as Capt. Porter demanded should be furnished, and refused to grant it. The captain and vice consul took leave of the Governor very abruptly, and immediately a rocket was set off at the consulate, which was the signal for the ship's boats to come ashore fully armed. The signal was obeyed, and six boats, containing about one hundred men, were sent from the ship, but for some reason the captain's first design was abandoned, and the men, instead of being permitted to land and "take the town," were remanded to the vessel.

On the morning of the 18th, a proclamation was posted by Capt. Porter, requiring all American citizens to report themselves at the Vice Consul's office, and receive their passports, in anticipation of an implied bombardment, to commence at noon.

The St. Marys threw out her kedge anchors, and, by a heavy strain which was exerted upon her cables, would have hauled near the shore and presented a broadside to the vicinity of the plaza, but a receding tide, leaving her in two or three feet of mud, happily interrupted the execution of this project, and soon afterwards, in accordance with a request of the Governor, the commencement of hostilities was deferred or rather the time of compliance extended until 10 a. m. of the next day, previous to which the entire demand was acceded to by Pesquera.

In the excitement occasioned by the expected storming of the town, nearly all the American citizens in Guaymas visited the Vice Consul to procure passports. It is a very singular and mortifying fact that two native born Americans who were willing to swear to their nativity, and of whose nationality no doubt could enter the mind of a sensible man, were emphatically disclaimed by the Vice Consul as Americans, and the protection which the St. Marys should have afforded was denied by Capt. Porter to an American who sought refuge aboard during the impending bombardment.

Private malice—than which nothing can be more contemptible when displayed by a government officer—was much more influential in this narrow-minded course of conduct than the absence of the official documents to prove the assertions of the applicants for assistance.

Several naturalized citizens were unhesitatingly received aboard, and it seems somewhat severe that in a port where Americans have suffered so much from the want of protection, that when succor is needed, and at hand, they should be thrown out of the pale by the personal enmity of ill-appointed officials.

There is now little doubt of permission being granted for the return of Capt. Stone and party unconditionally.

With anything like a just cause of attack upon Mexico by the United States, Sonora would drop gracefully into the hands of Americans. The fruit is nearly ripe, but a little management is required.

Agricultural Instruction in Illinois.

At the late meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society, Mr. Chase, Chairman of the Committee on the consideration of the President's Address, offered the following report:

Your Committee to whom was referred the President's Address, would respectfully report: That most of the several interesting topics treated of in that document have been under discussion in the regular course of proceedings of your body. There is one, however, which, from its importance, demands especial attention at our hands. We refer to the subject of Horticultural Education for the youth of our State. No part of that excellent Address has impressed your Committee with more favor, or given them a higher estimate of the forecast and wisdom of its author.

We view horticulture as a branch of agriculture, and in speaking of the latter shall include the former. In this calling about three-fourths of the people of our State are engaged. Other branches of business have schools in which their candidates for admission must go through a course of preparation. The training received by those who enter the learned professions is given in richly endowed and ably conducted institutions. Then they are not only qualified to fill their posts with honor, but we see them in after life taking the lead of men more worthy and more talented, though less favored in their youth by educational advantages. The workshop, the manufactory, and the office are schools in which are taught the theory as well as the practice of manufactures and commerce. Persons following these avocations are naturally drawn together in cities and villages where the want of commercial colleges, mechanics institutes and academies of science is felt, and where they are appreciated and fostered. In them the knowledge of the past is treasured, and by them transmitted. They are the repository of every new fact elicited or improvement made, and through them the acquirement of that knowledge is rendered easy.

With farmers it is otherwise. Their business and habits of life render them solitary. Scattered over a wide extent of territory, each one is forced to pursue his own plans in his own way, knowing little what his fellows have done, except through the intervention of the agricultural press. We therefore find the tillers of the soil lamentably ignorant in the great first principles which underlie the science and practice of agriculture. Farming in the West, including particularly that elegant and important branch, Horticulture is, to a great extent, a system of disastrous experiments, based on undefined and often falsely assumed premises.

It avails little that we, year by year, expend time and money in experiments, if our children must go over the same tedious processes after us, being none the wiser for what we have done. Some method of TRANSMISSION must be devised. The child should stand on the shoulders of his father, sweeping a wider field of vision; for so every generation, rising in the light of its predecessor, can start where the last left off, and thus in process of time attain a summit from which the whole field of science can be viewed.

To place the children on this vantage ground it is only necessary to teach them the reliable *results* of the experiments of the past. A single result may have cost the labor of a generation and yet can be learned in a day. The possession of knowledge stimulates inquiry. Children placed at the top of the knowledge of their time are especially stimulated to add new facts as they take their places in active life; and thus by systematic advancement we may gain access one by one to the secrets of nature until she shall cease to be an unexplained mystery. Knowledge imparts delight. A secret learned, a fact gained, attaches its possessor to the study investigated. The illiterate farmer merely stays and vegetates, while the educated man is enamored of his profession and follows it with a zeal stronger than the attractions of commercial pursuits or the honors of public life.

We regard this subject as worthy the attention of our ablest and best citizens, and, therefore, ask the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to call a Convention of the people of this State, to concert measures for the establishment of a permanent system of Agricultural Instruction on a practical and economical basis.

Resolved, That said Committee be also instructed to lay before such Convention facts and statistics on the subject.

Resolved, That said Committee be further instructed to confer with the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society at their next meeting, with a view to securing the co-operation of that Society.

All which is respectfully submitted.
C. T. CHASE, Chairman.

Personal Appearance of Macaulay.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in the course of its obituary notice of Macaulay, says:

Twenty-five years ago he was one of the worst-looking men in the House of Commons. Stature rather below the middle height; figure bulky and ungraceful; features fleshy, sallow and inexpressive; rough hair of a sandy hue; mouth firm and well cut; large and remarkably lustrous eyes; attire extremely careless. Such was Macaulay at the age of thirty-five. His face lighted up when he spoke—particularly when making one of his Parliamentary orations, which, however, had the fault (almost unpardonable by an English audience) of being carefully prepared before hand, and committed to memory. His voice was between a lisp and a burr, and his utterance was thick and husky for the first five minutes of delivery. After that, his voice sounded grandly and clearly, and a pin could be heard in the House of Commons while he was speaking.

"Macaulay's personal appearance greatly improved with advancing years. He became slighter in his figure—less *pudgy*, in fact; the deepened lines of his face, marked by thought, added expression to it; his sand-colored hair became nearly white."

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares:

There is no pleasure that I have ever experienced like a child's midsummer holiday. The time, I mean when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinners, and come home at night, tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nose-gay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other one having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, are after that! Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasure or grief after *fourteen as he does before*, unless in some cases in his first love making, when the sensation is new to him.

Kansas Election, Official.

[From the [illegible].]

We present below a full abstract of the vote cast for State officers under the Wyandott Constitution. It is interesting as being accurate and official:

		Maj.
FOR GOVERNOR.		
Charles Robinson, Rep.	7,908	2,518
Samuel Medary, Dem.	5,395	
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.		
Joseph P. Root, Rep.	7,893	2,501
John P. Slough, Dem.	5,392	
SEC. OF STATE.		
John W. Robinson, Rep.	7,864	2,468
A. P. Walker, Dem.	5,396	
TREASURER.		
William Tholen, Rep.	7,937	2,589
R. L. Pearce, Dem.	5,348	
AUDITOR.		
George S. Hillyer, Rep.	7,856	2,491
J. R. Goodwin, Dem.	5,365	
SUPT. PUB. INSTRUCTION.		
William R. Griffith, Rep.	7,898	2,511
J. S. McGill, Dem.	5,387	
CHIEF JUSTICE.		
Thomas Ewing, Jr. Rep.	8,010	2,719
Joseph Williams, Dem.	5,391	
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.		
Samuel A. Kingman, Rep.	7,895	2,449
Samuel A. Stinson, Dem.	5,396	
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.		
Lawrence D. Bailey, Rep.	7,721	2,229
Robert B. Mitchell, Dem.	5,492	
ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
Benjamin F. Simpson, Rep.	7,880	2,508
Orlin Thurston, Dem.	5,372	
MEMBER OF CONGRESS.		
Martin F. Conway, Rep.	7,674	2,107
John A. Halderman, Dem.	5,567	

The State Legislature under the Wyandott Constitution is divided as follows:

SENATE.—Republicans, twenty-two; Democrats, three.

HOUSE.—Republicans, sixty; Democrats, eleven.

Keeping up Agitation.

The Democratic Legislature of Kentucky is taking a step in advance in regard to the Slave-trade. The House, on Wednesday, by a vote of 77 to 16, passed a bill repealing the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of Slaves into that State. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* deprecates the measure, as tending to introduce only a vicious and unmanageable class of slaves the laws of this peculiar trade being such as to insure the result.—*Commonwealth* (Opposition) says:

Kentucky yearly sends thousand of Slaves to the South, and one great cause of this is, that they are worth more there than they are here. The laws of trade will necessarily prevent the importation of any considerable number of Slaves into Kentucky from other States. But there is one class that will be brought; the vicious unmanageable, insubordinate Slaves of Virginia, will be brought in by the negro dealers, who, like buzzards, hover about to speculate on such carion. The diseased and crippled who are unfit for the labor of the South may also occasionally be introduced. But does Kentucky need or want such refuses as this?

136 Lake Street.

T. B. CARTER
Will continue his
Great Cost Sale
— OF —
FANCY DRY GOODS
For 30 Days Longer,
In order to close out all kinds of DRESS GOODS before taking inventory.

AT COST!—AT COST!
NEW YEAR GIFTS
AT COST PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
NEWEST STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,
Rich Dress Silks,
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, &c.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
No. 150......Lake Street......No. 150

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—
106 - - Lake Street. - - 106
MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively
FOR CASH,
We feel confident that no house in our line can sell
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.
MARSH BROS.,
106...... Lake Street...... 106

Spalding's Glue,
Spalding's Glue,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.

LADIES' SKATES!
LADIES' SKATES!
Boy's Sleds!!
Boy's Sleds!!
AND THE NEW
YANKEE CREEPERS,
TO PREVENT FALLING.
For Sale at
PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR!
No. 40 Clark Street,
BETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

STANTON'S
FAMILY GROCERIES,
No. 123 South Clark Street,
— OF THE —
Best Qualities,
Hams, Tongues, Salmon,
SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL,
HERRING,
Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal,
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE,
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG,
Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND.
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
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48......LAKE STREET......48
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LARGEST STOCK OF VASES
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Ever Before Offered in the City of Chicago.

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DEALER IN
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PIANOS TO RENT.
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BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door 1¼ inches in diameter), and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
Wilders Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
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STEEL ENGRAVINGS
— OF —
WASHINGTON AND EVERETT!
Including a View of Mt. Vernon.
In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from the original paintings by Hicks, and are engraved on steel in the highest style of Art. They are each 25x35 inches, each containing SIX SQUARE FEET. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings,—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices amounting to MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to produce Engravings REALLY BEAUTIFUL, as well as the best portraits, and that shall be Splendid Ornaments to any Parlor. Opinions that can be relied on:
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☞ The New York Christian Advocate says:—"They are among the finest engravings we have ever seen, and the PUBLISHERS ARE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THEY PROMISE."
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DR. HALL'S
Balsam for the Lungs.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EVERY BODY USES HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

IT IS SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL AND STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF POPULAR REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.

☞ I have certificates of the strongest and most positive nature, from the following parties, who are well known in the places where they live:
☞ One from John Runyon, Waverley, Iowa, of his own son.
☞ One from Samuel Leaman, Camden, Hillsdale County, Mich., of a beloved daughter.
☞ One from Eli Budd, of Athens, Ill., who was given up by six doctors.
☞ One from Dr. A. G. Doom, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty year practice.
☞ One from Robert C. Shinn, of Marion, of a consumptive daughter cured.
☞ One from M. M. Van Deusen, Springfield, Ill., as the *remedy* for Lung diseases.
☞ One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to be better adapted to pulmonary diseases than any other known remedy, as they have tried them all.
☞ One from J. W. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill., of a cough of nine years standing—an astonishing cure.
☞ One from Harriet Cummins, Cincinnati, O., cured of a severe bronchial difficulty, raising blood, &c.
☞ One from John Dempster, residence corner Pearl and Western Row, Cincinnati, O.
JOHN D. PARK,
Proprietor, Dealer in Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles,
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CHICAGO, ILL.
☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

STRANGERS
AND
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Will find every variety of chaste, rich and elegant fancy goods, at J. D. Park's Bazaar of Fancy, 124 Lake street. Also, elegant Bridal and Party Fans, in pearl sticks, painted parchment backs; Pearl Sticks in white cherry, blue and painted silk; Sandal Wool, in silk, linen and paper. Hair Pins, in coral and gold; blue and gold, pearl and gold. Fancy Combs, in coral and gold, blue and gold, black and gold. Head Dresses, in coral and gold, blue and gold, black and gold. Tuck Combs, in steel, shell inlaid in gold, Steel Buckles, Slides, Belt Clasps and Bracelets. Purses with Chains in Berlin Wire, in Velvet and Florentine Sets, in Leather, in Shell, in Pearl, richly carved. Garters in White Cherry, Drab and Blue Silk, with bows and rosettes, in kid, buck, linen and velvet embroidery. Satchels, Bags, Cabas, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Necessaries, Tablets, etc., etc.
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Toilet Articles.
I am daily receiving, in connection with my general patent medicine business, fine toilet articles, fancy goods, and Perfumery, at 124 Lake street, comprising a large assortment, as follows: Lubin's Extracts, Colognes, Pomades for the hair, Ivory Combs, Buffalo, shell, dressing and Tuck Combs; hair, hat, teeth, nails, clothes and flesh Brushes; Port Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Money Belts, Port Folios, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, for ladies; Card Cases, Souvenirs, Needle Cases, Perfume Boxes, Ivory Tablets, Coral Beads, Necklaces, Bracelets, Hair Pins, fancy Head Dresses, Hand Mirrors, Cosmetics, Toilet Waters; Theatre and Liquid Rouge, Meen Fun, Infant Powder, English and French fancy perfumed Soaps. Most of the above articles are of my own importation, and will be offered at very low prices. Remember the place.
JOHN D. PARK,
(Successor to Sellen, Smith & Co.)
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BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES,
And Every Variety of
Office Stationery.
All those in want of
SETT OF BLANK BOOKS
Or an Office Out Fit on or about the first of January, are invited to send in their orders at once.
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STOP!
At No. 141 Lake Street, Chicago,
And you will find
THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS
Ever offered to the purchaser.
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Those desiring
Great Bargains
Will do well to call at
WM. H. ROSS & CO'S OLD STAND.
And see for themselves.
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OF
ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS,
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AND SHOULDER BRACES.
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MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Mattresses.
☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and of Furnishing Hotels, etc. [illegible]

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☞ **Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pector**
Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Br
chitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the dis
healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expecto
tion, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from
first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by
ja7-1m JOHN. D. PARK, 124 Lake stree

☞ **Bryan's Tasteless Vermifug**
THE MOTHER'S NOTE.
Fretful, pallid, weak and thin,
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something must be wrong within,"
The distracted parent cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboge;
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK,
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☞ **Moffat's Life Pills and Phœni**
Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in eve
part of the system, enable nature to make incredible effo
for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction b
gins. It is thus that in a very short space of time th
cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in t
stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all their form
But their superior excellence is in affections of the stoma
in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled you
For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broa
way, New York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Those who are Curious to wi**
ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (l
manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manuf
ture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig a
Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and exami
those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can dete
the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head
de5-ly

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Cold an**
Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first int
duced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelph
College of Medicine. The entire profession approve o
and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cou
catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a deg
of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient. P
25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK
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☞ **Notice.—The undersigne**
Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georg
are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally lia
for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by
on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana a
Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIG
RATOR,
Never Debilitates.
It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has becom
an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known an
proved of all that have used it, and is now resorted to wi
confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.
It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.
The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.
Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia,
LIVER INVIGORATOR
Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.
All who are using it are giving testimony in its favor.
☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.
Sanford's Family Cathartic Pill
COMPOUNDED FROM
PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up
GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL
KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.
The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.
The Profession well know
CATHARTIC PILLS
that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.
The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, will frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.
Price Three Dimes.
The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are re
by druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in
large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
au1 6m] Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N.

THE GREATEST WONDER O
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publ
a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman
Maine, which speaks gloriously of the superior merits
his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, wh
coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guara
tees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless
fery from the press:
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my
attention called a few months since to the highly benefic
effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make a
plication of it upon my own hair, which had become qui
grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of
character. Some three months since I procured a bottle
your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it w
proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a wee
I have since procured another bottle, of which I have use
some. I can now certify to the world that the grey
white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head an
face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I
have more soft and glossy than it has been before for t
ty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife a
the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effe
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuab
discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly us
per directions, will not have occasion to contradict
statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident h
for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly ev
one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make
the above, with my name attached, is at your service, a
wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well
myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortu
to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of
yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to
make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as
very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, an
no words can express my obligations to you in giving to
afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in
for standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brook
field, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and un
versally beloved. WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of you
Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effe
has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff an
a constant tendency to itching with which I have be
troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my ha
which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have us
no other article with anything like the same pleasure o
profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, Ne
York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,)
114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all go
Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
NO. 130 CLARK STREET
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REE
[dc25-'59-1y]

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135...CLARK STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
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☞ Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.
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130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, I
WILLIAM C. GOUDY. [no1-ly-a963] CHARLES H. WAITE.

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ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner Clark an
Washington-sts., Chicago, Ill. JOHN A. BROSS, U. S. Co
missioner Northern District Ill. Notary Public of Cook C
ASA D. JANSEN. [oc24a741 6m] JOHN A. BROS

EDWARD G. ASAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 37 South Clark Street,
Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago. mh75-ly-a

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
No. 75 Chestnut, North side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds f
every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
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J. THORNE CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 5 Portland Block,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Chicago, Ill. my13-ly

A. W. SLAYBACK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
St. Joseph, Mo.
Attends the Courts of Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchis
and Nodaway Counties. Refers by permission to Sam
& Allen, St. Louis; Child, Pratt & Co., St. Louis; Smyt
& Co., St. Louis; Dudley, George & Thurmon, Chic
Abbott, John & Co., Philadelphia; Ogden, Wilson
Co., Philadelphia; Russell, Majors & Waddell, Lexingt
with City; Mooney, Coan & Co., New York; Hen
Hughes, Esq., St. Joseph. se5-a814-6m

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
43 South Water Street,
Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Paper
Wrapping, Book Paper, which they offer at low prices.
Printing paper of every size and best quality. oc1-

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, G
and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Lamps, and
Ware, No. 186 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-

Stationery &c.

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
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I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of
description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with
without printed headings. Particular attention paid to
ders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill-Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c. Ruled
Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c. bound
any style. Old Books bound and repaired at the shorte
notice. Paging done with neatness and dispatch.
NO. 128 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 2455.

PRINT, BOOK AND WRA
PING PAPERS, the finest manufactured article
By J. F. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,
No. 216....Kinzie street....No. 2
Mill Address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill."
☞ Cash paid for Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 43 State
have now on hand the following sizes of print:
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And will furnish a large stock of BOOK PA
[illegible]
☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

Special Notices.

☞ **Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral** Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. ja7-1m

☞ **Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.**

THE MOTHER'S HOPE.
Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride;
"Something was 'be wrong within,"
The distracted parent cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboge,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. ja7-1m

☞ **Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix** Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all their forms. But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists.

☞ **Those who are Curious to witness** the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de8-1y

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Cold and** Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first introduced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. ja7-1m

☞ **Notice.—The undersigned,** Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show. The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels. Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who are using it are giving testimony in its favor.
☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,
COMPOUNDED FROM
PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all. The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels. The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, will frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

Price Three Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.
au2 6m] Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. W. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Business Cards.

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Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED. [de23 '59-1y]

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☞ Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.
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GOUDY & WAITE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
128 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM C. GOUDY. [no1-1y-b69] CHARLES B. WAITE.

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ALA D. JANSEN. [oc24-b741-1y] JOHN A. BROSS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 37 South Clark Street,
Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago. my3-1y-1971

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
No. 75 Chestnut, North side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-1y-v165] CALVIN G. BURT.

J. THORNE CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 5 Portland Block,
NOTARY PUBLIC. Chicago, Ill. my25-1y

A. W. SLAYBACK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
St. Joseph, Mo.
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VOL. 18, UNITED STATES DIGEST, for 1859. Price $5.00.
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Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm, name and style of D. W. Corbin & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will remain in the hands and control of said Daniel W. Corbin, who is alone authorized to settle and adjust the same, and to collect and receipt for the claims and demands of said firm.
DANIEL W. CORBIN,
JAMES DUFFY.
Chicago, January 18th, 1860. ja19 b473-1w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wrought and Cast Iron Business, under the firm name of LETZ & CO., was dissolved on the second inst. by mutual consent. George F. Letz and John M. Johnston having purchased the interest of T. W. Wadsworth and Wm. H. Chenoweth, are alone authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
GEO. F. LETZ,
WM. H. CHENOWETH,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON,
T. W. WADSWORTH, Special Partner.
Chicago, January 14th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of
LETZ & JOHNSTON,
For the purpose of doing a General Wrought and Cast Iron Business, at the well-known Chicago Iron Works, located at Nos. 84 to 91 South Franklin street.
GEORGE F. LETZ,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.
Chicago, January 20, 1860. ja20-b484-ew

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—B. SHERMAN of the firm of Sherman & Co., has this day become associated with the firm of Miles, Wright & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets. The new firm will be known as Miles, Wright & Sherman.
J. H. MILES,
A. M. WRIGHT,
B. SHERMAN.
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860. [ja18-b46-2w]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Shackford, How & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel Shackford, who is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm for that purpose.
SAMUEL SHACKFORD,
G. M. HOW,
A. S. CHADBOURNE.
Chicago, January 16th, 1860.

Samuel Shackford and G. M. How will continue the Produce Commission business under the style of SHACKFORD & HOW.
Chicago, January 16th, 1860. ja16x1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of D. Kriegh & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
Chicago, Jan. 3d, 1860.
D. KRIEGH,
W. D. TAYLOR.
ja4 b363-1m

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hinsdale & Babcock, expires this day by its own limitation. J. P. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
JOHN P. BABCOCK.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of H. W. Hinsdale & Co., for transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at Nos. 114 and 116 South Water street.
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
SYLVESTER SIBLEY.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.
We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney.
H. W. HINSDALE & CO.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860. ja5 b356 1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Satterlee, Cook & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. L. Satterlee, G. C. Cook and F. Fischer having purchased the interest of Samuel Faulkner, are authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of its accounts.
M. L. SATTERLEE,
G. C. COOK,
FREDERICK FISCHER,
SAM'L FAULKNER.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of G. C. COOK & CO., successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co., for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 State street, Chicago.
G. C. COOK,
FREDERICK FISCHER,
H. W. COOK,
LEROY SWORMSTEDT, JR.
Chicago, December 31, 1859. ja3-b343-1m

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SCALES,
BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf
[illegible] L. Chicago.
ae30-1y

Press & Tribune.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

BY AND BY.

BY MRS. MARY A. P. [illegible]

When the dark clouds round thee gather,
And the storms of life assail,
Raise thy heart, and say, "Our Father,"
Let not hope and courage fail!
For the sun is brightly shining,
Just beyond the clouds so nigh!
Seest thou not their silver lining?
Light shall greet thee by and by!—
By and by!

When for lov'd ones thou art weeping—
Loved ones, who have "gone before,"
Who, will in the cold grave sleeping,
Thou wilt see on Earth no more—
Tho' thy heart grow sad and weary,
Check, O check, the rising sigh!
Look to Heaven! trust in Jesus!
Thou shalt meet them by and by!—
By and by!

And when friendship's light is fading,
And the lamp of love burns pale—
Still raise thy heart in prayer to heaven,
Let not hope or courage fail—
For there is a friend who ne'er will leave thee!
There is a love that cannot die!
Trust in Jesus, He will give thee
Rest in Heaven, by and by!—
By and by.

Chicago, Jan., 1860.

Patrick Henry.

Three Baptist preachers were brought to trial in about 1775 for preaching. The indictment brought against them was, "*For preaching the gospel of the Son of God,*" contrary to the statute in that case provided, and therefore disturbers of the peace. The clerk was reading the indictment in a slow and formal manner, and he pronounced the crime with emphasis, "*For preaching the gospel of the Son of God,*" when a plain dressed man dismounted his horse, entered the court house, and took his seat within the bar. He was known to the court and lawyers, but a stranger to the mass of spectators who had gathered on the occasion. This was Patrick Henry, who, on hearing of this prosecution, had rode some fifty or sixty miles from his residence in Hanover county to volunteer his services in the defense of the prisoners. He listened to the further reading of the indictment with marked attention, the first sentence of which that had caught his ear was, "For preaching the gospel of the Son of God." When the indictment had been read, and the prosecuting attorney had submitted a few remarks, Henry arose, stretched out his hand and received the paper, and then addressed the court:

"May it please your worships: I think I heard read by the prosecutor, as I entered this house, the paper I now hold in my hand. If I have rightly understood, the King's attorney of this colony has framed an indictment for the purpose of arraigning and punishing by imprisonment three inoffensive persons before the bar of this court, for a crime of great magnitude—as disturbers of the peace. May it please the court, what did I hear read? Did I hear it distinctly, or was it a mistake of my own? Did I hear an expression, as if a crime, that these men whom your worships are about to try for a misdemeanor, are charged with—what?" and continuing in a low, solemn, heavy tone, "for preaching the gospel of the Son of God!" Pausing, amidst the most profound silence and breathless astonishment of his hearers, he slowly waved the paper three times around his head, then lifting up his hands and eyes to heaven, with extraordinary and impressive energy, he exclaimed, "Great God!" The exclamation—the action—the burst of feeling from the audience, were all overpowering. Mr. Henry resumed:

"May it please your worships: In a day like this, when truth is about to burst her fetters—when mankind are about to be raised to claim their natural and inalienable rights—when the yoke of oppression which has reached the wilderness of America, and the unnatural alliance of ecclesiastical and civil power is about to be dissevered—at such a period—when liberty—liberty of conscience, is about to awake from her slumberings and inquire into the reason of such charges as I find exhibited here to day in this indictment!" Another fearful pause, while the speaker alternately cast his sharp, piercing eyes on the court and the prisoners, and resumed: "If I am not deceived, according to the contents of the paper I now hold in my hand, these men are accused of 'preaching the gospel of the Son of God.' Great God!" Another long pause, during which he again waved the indictment around his head, when a deeper impression was made on the auditory. Resuming his speech—"May it please your worships: There are periods in the history of man when corruption and depravity have so long debased the human character that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand and becomes his servile—his abject slave; he licks the hand that smites him; he bows down in passive obedience to the mandate of the despot; and in this state of servility he receives his fetters of perpetual bondage. But, may it please your worships, such a day has passed away! From the period when our fathers left the land of their nativity for settlement in these American wilds, for LIBERTY—for civil and religious liberty,—for liberty of conscience—to worship their Creator according to their conceptions of Heaven's revealed will; from the moment they placed their feet on the American continent, and in the deeply embedded forests sought an asylum from persecution and tyranny—from that moment despotism was crushed; her fetters of darkness were broken, and Heaven decreed that man should be free—free to worship God according to the Bible. Were it not for this, in vain have been taken the efforts and sacrifices of the colonists; in vain were all their suffering and bloodshed to subjugate this new world, if we, their offspring, must still be oppressed and persecuted. But, may it please your worships, permit me to inquire once more—for what are these men about to be tried? This paper says 'for preaching the Gospel of the Son of God.' GREAT GOD! For preaching the Savior to Adam's fallen race!"

After another pause, in tones of thunder, he inquired, "What Law have they violated?" Then for the third time, in a slow, dignified manner, he lifted his eyes to Heaven and waved the indictment round his head. The Court and the audience were now wrought up to the most intense pitch of excitement. The face of the prosecuting attorney was pale and ghastly, and he appeared unconscious that his whole frame was agitated with alarm; and the Judge, in a tremulous voice, put an end to the scene, now becoming extremely painful, by the authoritative command, "SHERIFF, DISCHARGE THOSE MEN!"—*Belcher's Religious Denominations.*

Some Snakes.

R. A. Glenn Esq. of Brown County, Illinois, a gentleman for whose veracity we can vouch—furnishes the following to the Schuyler *Citizen*.

"When I arrived in Schuyler County which was in the year 1831, there were but a few settlers South of Crooked Creek, the whole territory now constituting the populous townships of Ripley and Coopertown in Brown county, then containing only about ten or twelve families. The attention of the settlers had been drawn to the amazing number of rattle-snakes abounding in the woods, and also to the fact that at the commencement of winter they congregated at certain localities known as "snake dens," where they passed the winter in a state of torpor. There were a number of those snake dens in the immediate neighborhood of which I am writing. One of the most famous being situated on Section 15, 1 N., 2 W., near the "Indian Ford" on Crooked Creek, and known as the "Rocky Branch Snake Den," and another one about one mile South-east of Ripley, on Section 8 in same township, and was called "Logan's Creek Snake Den." These dens were situated in cliffs of rock, and were from their situation almost impregnable to human force; I say *almost*, for the sequel will show that they were not quite so. I think those dens were originally discovered by the settlers, observing the snakes entering them in great numbers in the Fall, and leaving them in the Spring; and the hybernating habits of the reptile being well known, naturally suggested the purpose for which they resorted in such numbers to those cliffs and rocky fastnesses. It also suggested a partial remedy for the evil of their vast numbers, which, it was thought, might be remedied by breaking into their dens, and destroying them while in the torpid state. It was resolved to make an attempt of this sort, and a day in the middle of Winter having been agreed upon and due notice given, every man and boy in the neighborhood able to work, armed with such mining tools as the county afforded, consisting of a few mattocks, spades and crow-bars, and the rest with wooden handspikes and axes assembled at the "Rocky Den," and very deliberately went to work mining for snakes. After several hours of hard and persevering labor, the mining party succeeded in forcing an entry to the rocky chambers where the reptiles lay, all twined together in a hideous mass, but all in that state of torpor in which they invariably spend the Winter season. Rattlesnakes, black snakes, and copperheads, and every variety of snakes, all mixed together, indiscriminately, but by far the largest number being rattle snakes. Of course the party had no difficulty in destroying all they could get at, but as the entry was only, as it were, to the ante-room of the institution, and the main hall was entirely inaccessible by any means within reach of the party, by far the larger part of this frightful community escaped destruction. However, something over five hundred of the creatures were dragged from their Winter quarters and destroyed, most of them rattle snakes, and many of them as much as six feet long and as thick as a man's leg. They were all thrown into one vast pile, and for many years their bleaching bones sufficiently marked the spot. A few days after a similar attempt was made at the other den referred to above, with less success, but still resulting in the destruction of two or three hundred of the reptiles.

Another mode of destroying them adopted by the settlers was to watch their dens on the first warm days of spring, when the snakes first began to revive from their torpor, and seek the enlivening rays of the sun, and kill them as they emerged from their dens, which could be easily and safely done, as at the time they were incapable of escape or resistance. I have spent hours in company with other young men of the neighborhood, sitting with our rifles at the entry of one of those snake dens, shooting them as fast as they came out, which would be about as fast as we could load and fire. Many hundred snakes were destroyed in this way, the boys counting it fine sport; and after the country became more settled, many were destroyed by hogs, who are the natural enemies of the snake, and by their peculiar physiological structure are protected from injury by the reptile. So scarce have the snakes now become in the immediate vicinity of those vast dens that it is very seldom one is to be met with; but at the time of which I write, a man would hardly walk a hundred yards in the woods in the summer season without finding one or more.

Minnehaha Falls in Winter.

Did you ever see Minne-ha-ha in winter? If not you have missed one hour of rare enjoyment. If, as Jefferson said, the falls of the Shenandoah through the Blue Ridge, is worth a voyage across the Atlantic, surely it is worth an hour's drive or a few hour's walk, to view the prettiest cascade in America. The creek which forms the fall cannot be seen until you are close upon its brink; then the most beautiful sight that "fairies e'er conceived or naiads dreamed," is before your admiring eyes. The brook comes leaping and dancing along, seemingly unconscious of the fall directly in its path, and over it leaps in a laughing, careless, fleecy mass; then on again to mingle with the "Father of Waters" half a mile below. The ledge of rock over which the water falls, forms underneath quite a cavern, so that in summer you may pass into it behind the fall. The sides of the ravine below the fall are steep, and are now entirely sheeted with ice from the spray of the waterfall. By dint of sliding, creeping, and rolling, the bottom is reached, where you behold a "Crystal Palace" more rare and unique than human mind ever devised. The ice has formed behind the falls in stupendous columns and slender stalactites reaching from top to bottom, shutting from view the passage behind the fall, except in one small place, through which you may manage to squeeze in, and then the eye falls upon a most beautiful grotto. Words fail to describe its icy, frosty purity and fantastic splendor. There, hang from the solid rock far above your head those crystal pearly columns, large and regular, reaching to the bottom of the fall, and interwoven with icicles of all sizes and shapes. Then there were such lovely apartments, all built of the icy pendants; one could wish to be married, live, die and be buried there—[in a large French horn with the variations]. Never did nature in her wildest freaks produce aught so exquisitely beautiful as Minne-ha-ha, in winter.

"When winter's mantling snow
Lay by its side,
When bright flowers ceased to grow
Along its tide;
Amid the frost-harps, builded
By the ice king,
Each silver string
With golden sun-light gilded,
It still did sing—
Minne-ha-ha!"

—*Minnesotian.*

FRACAS IN THE LEAVENWORTH JAIL.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, as Dept. Jailor Tully was putting the prisoners in their cells, two of them seized him, thrust him into the cell with two others, making in all four in the cell. Shanghai Bill took the jailor's arms from him and attempted to shoot him. The ball grazed his right temple, making only a flesh wound. Had the shot been a half inch to the right it would have proved fatal. They also broke Mr. Tully's arm.

We congratulate Mr. Tully on his narrow escape. Such desperate villains ought to be strictly guarded. They each had a heavy chain around one leg, but came very near escaping notwithstanding.

After the prisoners had gained the yard they scaled the high fence by means of a plank, and fled in different directions; they were all caught however, within half an hour from the time they made their escape. Mr. Wm. J. Combs, by some tall running, succeeded in capturing Shanghai Bill and one other. When he overhauled the former, he drew the revolver but did not fire.—*Leavenworth Times, 17th.*

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UNITED STATES STOCK AND TREASURY NOTES	207,800 00	215,126 50
STATE STOCKS—In New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri	170,000 00	168,250 00
CITY STOCKS—Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City	15,600 00	110,000 00
RAIL ROAD STOCKS—Hartford & New Haven, Boston & Worcester, and Connecticut River	85,700 00	97,985 00
MORTGAGE BONDS	82,807 00	83,006 00
REAL ESTATE—unincumbered		70,193 78
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS		25,048 77
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in Agent's hands		350,303 15
		$2,030,422 80

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ja4-b310-1y No. 148 South Water street, Chicago.

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO.,
Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency
WHEELER'S BUILDING, No. 5½ South Clark street.
[ja9]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
Assets July 1, 1859, [illegible]
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
jy14-1y-478 Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

THE HYDE PARK HOUSE
Will be open during the
SLEIGHING SEASON
FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS and PARTIES.
☞ The House will be lighted with gas, and every accommodation will be furnished that parties may require. [illegible]

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1859, withdrew from Cook, Brother & Co., where I have been, and have opened a
FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 195....South Clark Street....No. 195
(Between Monroe and Adams.)
Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dresses, Shawls, [illegible], Coats, Vests, and Pants, in every style; [illegible] cleaned and [illegible].
All goods warranted to look well or no pay.
fe9 c139 1y SIDNEY KALISCH.

Commission Merchants.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 197 Kinzie Street.
[illegible] personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce. [illegible]
[ja20 b466 6m] D. F. BAXTER.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
212 South Water street,
Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. [ja17-b460-1y] J. P. WETHERELL.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.
Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties only.
Will make liberal advances on property, in store or for Shipment East.
SAML. SHACKFORD. [aug8-b458-1y] GEO. M. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
132 South Water Street,
mh22 '58 CHICAGO.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts.
CHICAGO.
Dealers in every description of Country Produce,
ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.
REFER TO
George Smith & Co., Chicago. | Munger & Armour, Chicago.
Sturges, Buckingham & Co., | James Mitchell & Co., Freeport.
[jy18 1y] Chicago.

LELAND & MIXER,
Packers & Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC.
Particular attention paid to Curing Hams for family use. Packing House and Store, 221 South Water street,
P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND. .... C. R. S. MIXER.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Dole's Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego.
E. G. WOLCOTT. se9 a570 6m D. W. TICKNOR.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Sturges, Brainard & Co.,)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. ☞ Post-Office Box 2959. au27-ly

A. N. KING,
(LATE OF CLOUGH & KING,)
DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS,
163 Kinzie Street, Chicago,
One door East of the Old Stand. oc20 a720 6m

C. M. DUPUY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office No. 1 Steele's Block,
South Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago.
☞ Warehouse, No. 13 South Water street. oc20-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 2 Aikens' Building.
ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York. se6-a381-ly

HERVEY, BARKER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Cash advances on Property in Store. ja5'60-ly
C. W. HERVEY. J. S. BARKER. F. COUNTS.

GILBERT A. COLBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building.
Liberal advances made on consignment for shipping East.
ja3x3m

NORTON, WALTER & ROGERS
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 15 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO.
Advances made on Flour, Pork, Highwines, and other Produce. Storage in Fire Proof Stores, with Cellars for Pork, Lard, &c. ja31-b2 0 3m

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and south Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. E. V. CHAMBERLAIN, [illegible] W. SEYMOUR. [illegible]

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and Sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE, ...WM. H. RICE, ...S. L. UNDERWOOD.
de2 '59 ly

WE ARE PREPARED TO
MAKE
Cash Advances on Grain.
For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission.
UNDERWOOD & CO.,
je22 a77 132 South Water street.

J. J. RICHARDS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.
Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.
REFERENCES.—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moores, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; G. S. Dole, Chicago. ap27 '58

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on commission.
No. 146 South Water cor. Clark st., Chicago. no28 a583

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
New York.
UNDERWOOD & CO., CHICAGO,
mh22 '58-1y Agents for the Northwest.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
[SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,]
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
ALBERT E. NEELY.....E. P. LAWRENCE.....W. T. WINDIATE,
R. V. LAWRENCE.
Personal attention given to sales of
Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally.
☞ Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c.
jy7 236, 238 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. [ja4 b914] C. E. CULVER.

LEES & WALLER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 71 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
WALKER & CO.,
No. 17 WELLS STREET, (OVER GEO. SMITH'S BANK,) CHICAGO.
Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York. JAS. B. WALLER, Chicago.
JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York. ap15 ly

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 122 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au15 a335-y] [illegible] STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill.
Business confined strictly to Commissions. [jy30-1y-b903]

MURRY NELSON,
Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,
No. 214 South Water street.
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
ap18

E. W. DENSMORE,
HAVING REMOVED
to his new location, will continue in the
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL
AND FEED BUSINESS
As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET,
mh16 1y-c471 Corner of Wells.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.
Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store.
No. 230 Lake Street,
ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Bag Upper, &c., &c.
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.
HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,
jy27-'59-1y 46 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
53.....WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.....53
Post Office Box 383.
F. C. FULLER. [oc5-a557-1y] W. H. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH
Dental Surgeons.
CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]

W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST,
Assisted by Dr. John Waite.
[illegible] LAKE STREET. [illegible]

W. W. ALLPORT
DENTIST.
[illegible]

DRIED BERRIES.—25 Brls Dried Blackberries, 10 do dried Whortleberries, 10 do dried Elderberries. W. M. LITTLE & CO., 133 S. Water st.

Banking and Exchange.

EXCHANGE BANK,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
E. A. DARLING, Cashier. GEO. McWILLIAMS, President.
Organized under the General Banking Law. The Oldest Banking House in Northern Wisconsin.
References—George Smith & Co., J. H. Budd & Co., Merchants' Bond and Trust Company.

BUDD & BALDWIN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
[illegible] Iowa.
Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.; Merchants' Bank, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa. au8-9ma78

A. C. OERTEL,
BANKER AND BROKER,
75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany in sums of $1 and upwards. ja11-b405 6m

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
Wisconsin.
B. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. .... A. G. BUTLER, Pres.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. no5-ly

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN,
BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. A. G. RUGGLES, Cash.
Collections solicited and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment, less current exchange only. Established in January, 1854.
REFERENCES.—F. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York. no22x4m

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Burlington, Iowa.
Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to L. H. Burch & Co., F. G. Adams, Underwood & Co.
JACOB A. LAUMAN. THOMAS HEDGE. GEO. C. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA,
HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.
All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
M. V. HALL. D. F. HALL. F. A. HALL.

MAXWELL & DART,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
No. 50 Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail. mh24-ly c579

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [je20, '58] JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY.
☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates.
REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros, Chicago, Ill.; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
OF
WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. E. B. STILES.
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. fe11 ly

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations granted to Depositors independent of the state of the money market. Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Exchange on Europe, to importers, at New York quotations. Time loans on private bonds, and mortgages negotiated. Western States, County, City, or Railroad loans negotiated abroad. fe25-ly
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. ALEX. MILLER. OTTO GELPCKE.

HALSTED & GILMAN,
BANKERS,
No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
Correspondents can rely on prompt attention and early advices of money market. Accounts of Bankers solicited. Reference, by permission, to Flint & Wheeler, Chicago; Exchange Bank, St. Louis; State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.; Union Bank, New York; W. S. Gilman, New York.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York.
Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents.
Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends.
Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois. oc10 b545 6m

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fe19

Wines and Liquors.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY.
The subscribers have just received
DIRECT FROM IRELAND,
One Butt of the above Celebrated
WHISKY,
Selected expressly by themselves. The oldest and best of that celebrated brand.
They offer "NEAT AS IMPORTED."
CORL, FABIAN & CO.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
51 - - South Water Street - - 51
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL.
☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au1a46-1y

Stoves.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES,
at H. W. LANDRETH'S, No. 310 State street. Self-Regulator Stoves, Air-Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, at manufacturer's prices. Conquest Cooking Stove. Although the improvement in Stoves have, perhaps, kept pace with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufacture there are many who still look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel. "The Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular demand. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and combines with substantial advantages, new and important principles possessed by no other Stove. For sale by
oc11-a605-1y H. W. LANDRETH, 310 State street.

PORTABLE FURNACE
—AND—
HEATER,
WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED.
One of the greatest Heaters of this, or any other age. Call and see it at
No. 201 LAKE STREET.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!
FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS,
For Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices, at
201 LAKE STREET.

Excelsior Weather Strips,
FOR SALE AT
NO. 201 LAKE STREET.
Protect your houses from the cold driving winds and rain and save a large per cent. of your fuel by going to 201 Lake street and getting some of the Excelsior Weather Strip for your windows and doors.
Remember 201 Lake Street.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
—AT—
ALLEN & DALTON'S,
71.............. LAKE STREET.............. 71
Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash
COOK STOVES of various patterns,
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal,
OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal,
BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.
RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,
Also the famous Hard Coal Burner
RADIATOR.
Plain, Planished & Japanned Tinware,
Housekeeping Goods in General.
Stoves delivered and set up at short notice. Remember the place
71 - - LAKE STREET. - - 71
JAS. T. ALLEN.........JAS. P. DALTON.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 186 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tin ware. ap5 c15 1y

REASONS FOR USING
QUERU'S
Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
1st—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach.
2d—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil [illegible] the patient is unable to digest it, [illegible]
3d—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and [illegible] it is taken without disgust, [illegible]
4th—That to cases where the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be [illegible]
[illegible] Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be taken in daily as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by
jy14-1y FENTON & CO., [illegible]

ROSE GLYCERINE—
A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, Recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—Removing and curing Chapped Hands, [illegible] Lips, and all Skin Diseases.
jy14-1y FENTON & CO.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale in [illegible] United States. And are also the sole Agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with accordingly. ap5 ly

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.
JEWETT & BUTLER,
16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Invite the country Trade to the following:
60 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
" " Bright "
5000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
300 " Juniata—assorted.
300 " R. G.
15 Casks Sheet Zinc.
Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin, Bread and Cleavers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment. au5a564-1y

DRY GOODS.

Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue,
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.
[mh18]

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Goods for Men's Wear.
81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83
Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest, to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of

Broadcloths,	Moscow Beavers,
Black Doeskins,	President "
Velvet Vestings,	Castor "
Coating Cloths,	Elsie Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans,	Devon Kerseys,

TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. ap11-ly-d84
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
my6-ly-d183 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 South Water St. 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN.....W. C. D. GRANNIS.....M. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:

50 hhds	Muscavado Sugar,	
125 do	Porto Rico do	
70 do	New Orleans do	
300 bbls	Chicago Refined Sugar,	
350 do	New York do do	
75 bags	Old Governm't Java Coffee,	
125 do	Laguira Coffee,	
350 do	Rio do	
25 do	Mocha do	
100 bbls	New Orleans Molasses,	
100 do	Cuba do	
75 do	Sugar House Syrup,	
100 do	Golden do	
75 do	Portland do	
300 hlf chests	Green and Black Tea	
150 bx	Sawyer's White Erasive Soap	
100 do	Jesse Oakley's do do	
300 do	A 1 Palm Soap,	
100 do	Star Candles,	
40 do	Sterine do	
20 do	Mould do	
150 bbls	Smoking Tobacco,	
120 do	Chewing do	
215 butts	do do	
150 fancy caddies	do	
110 M	Imported Cigars,	
50 jars	Macaboy Snuff,	
275 boxes	Oswego Starch,	
25 bags	Pepper,	
25 do	Spice,	25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases	A 1 Nutmegs,	
49 tcs	Prime Rice,	200 mts Cassia
76 bxs	Prime Codfish,	
175 hf bbls	A 1 White Fish,	
100 boxes	Scaled Herring,	
175 do	A 1 do	
100 bags	Dried Apples,	
25 bbls	Zante Currants,	
100 boxes	Layer Raisins,	
375 do	M. R. do	
98 hf bxs	do do	
200 coils	Manilla and Jute Rope,	
475 reams	Wrapping Paper,	
375 bales	do Twine,	
112 bbls	Pure Cider Vinegar,	
120 do	Dairy Salt,	
250 boxes	Pipes,	

For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO.
[illegible] 153 South Water Street.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago.
R. E. CLARK & BRO., 133 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS FOR
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my7-y-ly

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description,
furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap5-[illegible]-1771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—
276 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of by desired pattern.
HAY SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our line. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st.
Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Material, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead, &c. [illegible] Rifle Sights made to order. Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.
☞ Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. [illegible]

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, [illegible]
[illegible]

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Corporation Notices.

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING the sale and weighing of Hay, and designating Hay stands.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1.—That there shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Common Council, [illegible] "City Weighers," and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Common Council.

SEC. 2.—The said "City Weighers" before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall respectively give bonds to the City in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars with sureties to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, and they shall also take and subscribe to the usual oath of office.

SEC. 3.—It shall be the duty of the said "City Weighers" severally to provide themselves with proper scales and well and truly to weigh any cart, wagon or sled load of Hay, [illegible] damp, wet or not well cured and deliver to the person so applying a certificate thereof, for which said Weigher may demand and receive the sum of ten cents from the person having the same weighed.

SEC. 4.—The said "City Weighers" shall severally have their Hay scales inspected and tested as often as once in [illegible] months, by the City Sealer of Weights and Measures, [illegible] quiring the same to be tested shall pay the expense of such testing.

SEC. 5.—The said City Weighers shall severally provide themselves with, and shall keep a book in which he shall enter the amount of each load, and the name of each person for whom, and the date when the same was weighed; [illegible]

SEC. 6.—All hay which shall be offered for sale by the load in the city of Chicago shall at such of the hay stands as the Mayor direct, and no person shall offer for sale or sell any load of hay within the limit of the city of Chicago without the same having first been weighed by a City Weigher, and a certificate thereof [illegible] any person or persons who shall offend against any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

SEC. 7.—All hay sold or offered for sale by the bale, shall first be weighed on some proper scales by the person offering the same for sale, and the amount of the weight of such bale shall be stamped or marked [illegible] this Ordinance.

SEC. 8.—West Randolph street, from fifty feet west of the west line of the West Market House, to the east line of Halsted street; and Illinois street, from the east line of North Clark street to the west line of North Dearborn street, leaving a space of at least twenty feet open in the centre of said street for the passage of teams, are hereby designated hay stands.

SEC. 9.—Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined on conviction, in any sum not exceeding $100, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10.—Any ordinance or part of ordinance in conflict with the above is hereby repealed.

Passed January 10, 1860.
Approved: JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor.
Attest: H. KREISMANN, City Clerk. ja17-6t

Legal Advertisements.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, I shall, by virtue of an assignment made to me by Joseph Johnston, dated December 26th, 1857, expose for sale at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash only, the following accounts and demands assigned to me as aforesaid, which I have been unable to collect, to wit: [illegible]

Also, the following notes: [illegible]

Particulars of the condition and nature of all the above claims can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, No. 113 Randolph street.
Chicago, Jan. 5th, 1860. L. A. WILLARD.

The above sale is postponed to Thursday, Jan. 26th, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. A. WILLARD.
Chicago, Jan. 19th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Andrew Wylie vs. Allan C. Bryan. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Allan C. Bryan that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Andrew Wylie and against the estate of the said Allan C. Bryan, for the sum of twenty hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-three cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Allan C. Bryan shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
MATHER, TAFT & KEENE, [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Robert Stewart vs. James Conly—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1860, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the city of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the east half of Lot No. fourteen (14), in Block fifteen (15), in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due, upon said decree, with costs and interest.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, January 13th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Luther Upton vs. Jabez M. Woodward—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez M. Woodward that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Luther Upton and against the estate of the said Jabez M. Woodward, for the sum of two thousand dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writ, directed to Cook County, has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez M. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—Circuit Court of Cook Co.—In Chancery—Robert Sheppard, John Sheriff and James Smith vs. George Smith, John L. Mercer and Nancy Mercer, his wife.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause at the November Term, 1859, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County and State of Illinois, will on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid, the following described piece of real estate, situated in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, to wit:—Lot number three (3) of Block number fifty-seven (57) [illegible] or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount due the complainants on said Decree. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order or judgment entered in the above entitled cause, at the November Term, A. D. 1859, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Dec. 28, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note, executed by Solomon Slaback, [illegible]
THOMAS McGRATH.
Chicago, January 12th, A. D. 1860.

NOTICE.—Superior Court of Chicago.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Chicago, January 8th, 1860.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for £6 6s.
THE ATLANTIC
ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
New York and Galway Line.
The splendid and powerful iron Steamer
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Campbell,
Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Feb. 2d, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails.
FARES OF PASSAGE.—First Class [illegible]
For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply to
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
[illegible] 53 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
[illegible] WASHINGTON STREET, [illegible]
CHICAGO.
[illegible]

MOSS! MOSS!!
DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS.
[illegible]
E. H. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants,
mh11-1y-c37 28 Commercial-st., and 12 Levee, St. Louis.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Cyrus Clark and Catharine, his wife, did on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to D. M. [illegible] of the State Bank of the South Carolina, [illegible] County of Cook, in the State of Illinois [illegible]
ELISHA S. POTTER, Receiver.
O. K. A. HUTCHINSON, Attorney for Receiver.

WHEREAS, CHARLES G. E. Freeling, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, did heretofore make, execute and deliver to the undersigned, Charles W. Kriegh, his certain Deed of Trust, bearing date on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1856, which said deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said County of Cook, [illegible]
C. W. KRIEGH, Trustee.
Dated this 11th day of January, 1860.

MASTER SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Sylvester Lind and Samuel S. Slater, executors [illegible] Joseph Wilde, Jr., Lucy [illegible] Joseph W. Mead.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Decretal Order, entered in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of said Court, will, on the ninth (9th) day of February, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the said County of Cook, [illegible]
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, January 18th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, City of Chicago, City Collector's Office, January 16th, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that I shall, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1860, at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Chicago, to be begun and held on the aforesaid day, at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, [illegible]

Warrant 246, South, dated August 13th, 1857—For paving Franklin street, from Lake street to Randolph street.
Warrant 257, South, dated August 13th, 1857—For paving Franklin street, from Lake street to South Water street.
Warrant [illegible], South, dated January 1st, 1859—For paving Lasalle street, from Randolph street to South Water street.
Warrant 303, West, dated October 9th, 1857—For planking Lumber street, from North street to South street. [illegible]
A. F. C. MUELLER,
City Collector.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860. Josiah L. Dewolf vs. Leticia C. Clark, Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 20th day of January, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of February next, 1860, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Letitia W. Clark and James Withrow, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
E. G. ASAY, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. William N. Birch vs. Jabez M. Woodward—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jabez M. Woodward that two writs of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said William N. Birch, and against the estate of the said Jabez M. Woodward, for the sum of one thousand dollars, directed to the sheriffs of Cook and Gallatin Counties, which said writ directed to Cook County, has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jabez M. Woodward, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL & JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. George Smith and Elisha W. Willard vs. Samuel B. Pomeroy, Eleazer E. Pomeroy, Harriet Pomeroy, Joseph W. Miller, Lewis H. Bond, John E. Gentry, John DeKoven, James K. Burtis, Orrin Baldwin, Administrator of T. W. Alexander, deceased, and George Burch, Horace M. Burch and Allen F. Burch, Executors of Thomas Burch, deceased.—Bill to foreclose mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the seventh (7th) day of February, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due complainants and costs, [illegible]
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated Chicago, January 18, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note bearing date January 1st, 1858, made by Benjamin F. Harriet and Maria Harriet for [illegible] dollars and thirty cents ($[illegible]), payable to the order of Isaac Shelby, Jr., [illegible]
T. AIKEN, Assignee.
Dated Chicago, January 19th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible] Morrell and Harriet Morrell, his wife, [illegible]
[illegible]
The above sale is adjourned to take place at the same hour and place on Friday, the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1860.
WILLIAM H. GOODE,
Assignee of Mortgage.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, Charles Hitchcock, [illegible]
CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Trustee.
Chicago, Dec. [illegible], 1859.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Henry C. Shaw vs. William E. [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, January 6th, 1860.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, January 21, 1860.

Exchange is reported by some of the banks a shade firmer than it was yesterday, but the market is still weak. The fact is the demand is limited to the most pressing necessities of the business public. The sales therefore are comparatively light. Current rates were maintained at 3 per cent premium, but there was a general willingness to sell.

Gold retails at 3 per cent, but we hear of no large sales on any terms.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The Exchange market is unaltered, and the demand is good, and sales to a large extent even at the ruinously high rates, viz:

	For Gold.	Ex'ble Fds.	Ill. & Wis.
Sight on the East	½ prem.	2½ prem.	3 prem.
Sight on New Orleans	1 prem.	2½ prem.	2½ prem.
Sight on Cin. and L'ville	par.	1½ prem.	2 prem.

The State and some of the other Banks draw at 2 per cent. prem. on the East, when they sell at all.

Bills are not offering equal to the demand; most of the pork bills are exhausted—a few still offering—and some bills at maturity may want renewing. We quote bankers' buying rates on the East and South:

60 day bills	3½ ₽ cent. off.
90 "	3½ " "
4 mos. bills	5½ " "

Though it is difficult for outsiders to buy good bills at these rates.

A writer in the *Democrat* discusses "what is the true cause of the present high rates of exchange, and adds:

The fact is the very position of St. Louis, *commercially* and *geographically*, has been tending to this state of things financially; and as we at present find Exchange so are we likely to find it in future, about this period of the year, whenever the condition of navigation prevents the movement of the produce of the country; because St. Louis continually supplies Exchange on the East, to the surrounding States. Almost all the collections made for parties out of the State, and a large portion of the net proceeds from sales of produce coming from points high up on the Mississippi, or from Northern Illinois, are ordered remitted for in Exchange on New York. Formerly it was not so, because the merchants of the northern part of Illinois, and of Iowa and Wisconsin, purchased their dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., in St. Louis; now they buy in New York, and the produce received by them, such as pork, lard, corn, wheat, &c.—though it may be received and sold in St. Louis—is remitted to the shipper in Eastern Exchange. This is, of course, not always the case, but it is becoming very frequent indeed, and the larger the business, the more certain it is for the proceeds to be invested in Eastern Exchange.

The writer purposely gives New York instead of Chicago as the place where the "merchants of Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin purchase their dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c." Some of the heaviest dealers in this section doubtless do purchase a portion of their goods East; but the majority find it for their interest to buy in Chicago. As capital increases and manufactories are established, trade will concentrate here more exclusively as years roll onward. One thing is certain. The business in all the region referred to by the writer has left St. Louis forever.

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 21, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed lbs.
G.&C.U.R.R.	522	3783	381	3133	1146	354	550
C.&R.I.R.R.	260	2000	1600	1600	....	....	....
Ill. Central R.R.	200	2070	6766	2600	....	....	....
B.& Quincy R R	500	1362	6207	264	....	....	250
Northwest'n R R	249	1774	....	600	....	36	455
C.A.& St. L.	....	....	10200	....	....	....	....
Total	1731	12094	25128	8600	1182	606	1000

	Flour brls.	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Cut Meats lbs.	Lead lbs.
G.&C.U.R.R.	....	....	42	1690	37	....	....	....
C.&R.I.R.R.	3	200	....	500	105	2870	....	....
I.C.R.R.	418	....	15	350	135	....	1530	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	788	320	....	460	....	....	....	....
C.&N.W.R.R.	40	....	....	330	....	....	....	....
C.A.& St. Louis	2	60	....	28 4	....	....	1730	....
Total	2145	580	57	2889	267	8870	3260	....

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day amounted to 2,645. At the opening the market for dressed was scarcely so brisk, and sellers had more difficulty in disposing of their hogs; but towards the close more activity prevailed, and the market was pretty well cleared at yesterday's figures—prices ranging from $5.40@6.27½—the latter figure being paid only for one round lot of 320, averaging about 285 lbs. Live Hogs were in good demand and the market was firm, with sales at $4.75@5.25 gross.

In provisions there is a continued firmness. Mess Pork is in fair inquiry at $15.00, but the firmness of holders restricts operations—$15.75@16.00 being the asking price for straight lots of good brands. We report sales of 375 bbls in two lots at $15.50 for Mess, and 275 bbls light Mess at $14.25. Bulk Meats are also in good inquiry, and the market is firm. About 100,000 lbs Cured Meats were sold at 5¾ and 7¼c packed for Shoulders and Sides, and for future delivery about 60,000 lbs Shoulders at $5.62½@5.70, and 80,000 lbs Sides at 7¼—all packed. Lard was quiet and almost entirely nominal at 9¾@9¾c.

The Flour market was dull and neglected, with very limited transactions at $4.70@4.80 for Spring extras, and $3.50@4.15 for Spring Supers. Wheat, under the depressing news by the Circassian yesterday, and the dull news from New York to-day, declined 1½c, and closed dull, with rather limited sales at $1.00 for No. 1 Spring in store, and 98@99c for No. 2 Spring in store. The receipts of Corn to-day were over 25,000 bushels, and the market declined 1½c, with sales of about 15,000 bushels at 51@52c for No. 1 in store; 46c for No. 2 in store; and 43@44c for Rejected in store. Contracts were also closed to-day for 35,000 bushels,—10,000 bu No. 1 at 58c in store, to be delivered on or before the 15th of April, with the privilege to take the same on the Mississippi River at 60c; 15,000 bu No. 1 to be delivered between the 15th of April and the 15th of May, at 55c f. o. b.; and 10,000 bushels Illinois River Corn to be delivered on the 1st of May at 55½c afloat. Oats were dull and ½c lower, with sales of about $4,000 bushels at 37½@38c for No. 2 in store—closing heavy at the inside figures. Rye in good supply and steady, with sales on track at 90@92c. Barley unchanged—No. 1 selling on track at 63c, and firm at 62c del. Timothy Seed scarce and in demand at $2.50. Clover Seed in good demand and firm, at $4.75. Highwines scarcely so firm—with sales at 21@21½c. Alcohol, 44@45c.

The Weights of Great Bullocks.—From the cattle report of the N. Y. *Tribune* of Thursday, we extract the following, which may interest cattle dealers:

To settle the question of "the heaviest bullock," we collect from the files of the *Tribune*, the following weights of what are supposed to be some of the heaviest fat bullocks that have been grown in this country. We advise readers to preserve this table for future reference:

The ox George Washington was 8 years, 9 months and 14 days old when slaughtered in the year 18[illegible]; his live weight was .... 3,[illegible] lbs.

[illegible]

The Berks County ox, which was killed some years ago in Philadelphia, weighed as follows:

[illegible]

This was beaten by the Lancaster County Ox, fed by Emanuel Landis, and sold to William F. Miller of Lancaster, for $800, and slaughtered on the 22d of February, 1858. The weight of the ox was:

[illegible]

This was a deep red, half-blood Durham, over seven years old.

There was a steer butchered at Lancaster, in February, 1858, by David Killinger, which was fed by Abm. Landis that netted 2,108 lbs.

The Berks County ox, we believe, was fed by a Mr. Shetz, and slaughtered in 1846.

The *Saratoga County Press* stated in May, 1858, that M. Cole slaughtered an ox in 1857, at Saratoga Springs, that weighed, alive, 3,520 pounds, and dressed, 2,567; but gave no particulars or vouchers. "Thatcher's Military Journal of the Revolution," under date of June 24, 1779, has the following entry:

[illegible]

We have made efforts to get the weights of the lot of fat cattle exhibited at the Crystal Palace at the time the World's Fair opened, but have not succeeded. There was a fat cow that dressed 1460 lbs. A pair of steers that dressed over 41 cwt. One of them, we believe, netted 2,175, and it is stated, only lacked two pounds of making 22 lbs. per cwt., live weight, which is supposed to be the best per cent ever made in this country. [illegible]

[illegible]

The weight of the Buxton Steer, reported last week, weighed Jan. 10 by David Allerton, upon the cattle scales at Forty-fourth street, was 3,452 lbs. The weight given by the purchasers Jan. 17 is 3,[illegible] lbs.

Ocean Freights at New York—Jan. 19.—Freights to Liverpool, 200 tcs beef at 3s; 100 bbls pork at 2s.6d; 100 tcs lard at 30s; 200 bxs bacon at 20s; 20,000 bush grain at 5½d@6d in bulk; (per steamer) 100 bxs bacon at 20s. To London—100 tcs beef and 100 bbls pork on private terms, and 10 tons clover seed at 25s.

New York—Jan. 19.—Receipts, 3,468 bbls flour; 500 bu wheat; 9,262 bu corn; 9,235 bu oats; 124 dressed hogs; 1,149 pkgs lard; 463 do bacon; 445 do pork; 209 do beef.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 21, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,731 brls. Market dull. Sales were:—100 brls "Southmayd's" choice Spring Extra, at $4.80 del.; 100 brls fair Spring Extra at $4.70 del.; 80 brls good Spring Super at $4.15 del.; 25 brls common do at $3.50.

WHEAT—Receipts, 12,094 bu. Market declined 1½c. Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.00 in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 98c in store; 2,000 bu do at 98½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 99c in store; 300 bu choice Club at $1.05 on track; 500 bu do at $1.03 del.; 300 bu do at $1.03 on track; 700 bu common do at $1.01 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 25,128 bu. Market declined 1½c. Sales were:—3,000 bu No. 1 at 52c in store; 5,000 bu do at 51½c in store; 2,500 bu do at 51c in store; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 46c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 44c in store; 1,200 bu do. at 43½c in store; 1,200 bu do at 45c on track. The following contracts were made:—10,000 bu No. 1 Corn for delivery on or before the 15th of April, the buyer having the option to take it in Chicago at 58c in store, on board the cars at the Mississippi River at 60c, or in bags on the levee on the west side of the Mississippi River at 60c; 10,000 bu Illinois River Corn at 55½c afloat, to be delivered here on the 1st of May; 15,000 bu No. 1 Corn to be delivered at seller's option between the 15th of April and the 15th of May, at 55c f. o. b.

OATS—Receipts, 8,600. Market quiet and declined ½c. Sales were:—3,000 bu No. 1 at 37½c in store; 100 bu do, in a particular warehouse, at 38c in store; 2,000 bu do at 38c on track; 1,000 bu do in granaries and delivered at cars at 39c.

RYE—Receipts, 1,182 bu. Market unchanged. Sales were:—200 bu in bulk and 79 bags at 90c on track; 12 bags do at 92c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 606 bu. Market steady, with a fair demand. Sales were:—300 bu fair at 62 del.; 52 bags No. 1 at 63c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 1,000 lbs. Timothy scarce and in demand and firm. Sales were:—45 bags and 20 lbs prime Clover at $4.75.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 237 bbls. Market quiet. Sales were:—100 bbls low proof at 21c; 25 bbls. high proof at 21½c.

ALCOHOL—44@45c ₽ gallon.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 2645. Market steady. Sales were:

320 Hogs, averaging	285 lbs. at		$6.27½
17	235		6.25
44	275		6.15
20	250		6.2½
12	249		6.12½
25	240		6.12½
70	280		6.00
150	225		6.00
300	to arrive, at $5.70@6.00, dividing on 180 lbs.		
300	at $5.75@6.00, dividing on 200 lbs.		
38	$5.70@6.00		200 lbs.
24	5.62½@6.00		200 lbs.
115	5.62½@6.00		200 lbs.
15	5.50@6.00		200 lbs.
47	at $5.40, 5.70@6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		
80	at $5.50, 5.75@6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		

PROVISIONS—Receipts, 3,970 lbs. Cut Meats. Mess Pork in good demand and firm. Sales were: 375 bbls. city Mess at $15.50; 275 bbls. light Mess at $14.25. Bulk Meats firm. Sales were:—1,000 pkgs Bulk Sides at 7¼c packed; 2,000 pkgs Sides at 7¼c for delivery in 20 days; 35,000 lbs. green Sides at 7¼c packed; 60,000 lbs. cured Shoulders at 5¾c packed; 2,000 pkgs Shoulders at $5.70, packed for delivery in 15 days; 100 bbls pickled Shoulders at $11.00; 2,000 pkgs Bulk Shoulders at 5⅝c, delivered in 20 days.

LARD—Quiet and nominal at 9¾@9¾c.

TALLOW—24 bbls city packers, at 10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 28,959 lbs. Market quiet. Sales were—300 Green Salted at 7½c; 150 Dry Salted, 16½c. Dry Flint 17½@18c.

BUTTER—Firkin dull at 9@13c. Dairy, 12@15c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.80@2.25 ₽ doz; Turkeys, 8c ₽ lb.

POTATOES—In good demand at 45c.

EGGS—Fresh, 12½@13c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 10 cars Cattle, 11 do Hogs and 1 do Sheep. There was a better feeling in Hogs to-day, but without material change in prices. Prime Cattle were in good demand, with more activity in the market. The sales to-day were:

[illegible]

Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

There was an active demand for Mess Pork to-day with sales of 2,000 bbls at $17.00, but towards the close country brands were offered more freely at $16.75@17.00, with more sellers than buyers. [illegible] Holders of bulk meats met the market very freely [illegible] Hogs range from $5.50 to $6.25. About 800 head were received to-day.—Gazette, 20th.

NEW ORLEANS.

Mess Pork dull and selling at $17 for old and $18 for new, to a limited extent.—17th.

MILWAUKEE.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts 172 head. Sales:

12 hogs averaging 189 lbs at		$5.65
24 " " 236		5.75
70 " " 216		6.00

Provisions—Continue firm and in pretty active demand for the Eastern and Canadian markets. There was a sale today of 460 bbls prime pork at $10.50 for immediate delivery.—Sentinel 2d.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 18.

[Abridged from Thursday's New York Tribune.]

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, 44th st., report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	325	Iowa	109
Pennsylvania	103	Connecticut	30
Ohio	202	New Jersey	
Indiana	153	Texas	
Illinois	905	Michigan	155
Kentucky	146	Canada	21

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth st. 3,062

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9 @10
Medium	8 @ 9
Ordinary	6 @ 7
Some extra good beeves may be quoted at	10½@11
The general average of the market at	8 @ 9
The most of the sales range from	8 @ 9

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week is 3,[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Singularly enough, the market opened this morning better for the lower grades of stock, and worse for the best. [illegible] but that there appeared to be a little better demand for such as sold yesterday very dull at about seven cents, and fewer sales for such as are held at ten cents.

The weather to-day being still warm enough to thaw out all that freezes in the night, the butchers cannot be coaxed into buying stock in advance of their present wants. They do not see any sign of scarcity in the future, nor feel any fear of any advance, except it should occur from a sudden blocking up of the railroads.

It will be noticed that we print the same figures in our table of quotations that we did last week, yet state that the market is lower. The reason is that the average quality of the stock is a half or three-fourths of a cent a pound better, though selling at the rates of last week.

The prospect is pretty fair, as we close this report, that all the stock will be sold. If any are left over, it will be the highest priced cattle, which are certainly selling very slowly to-day.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals of hogs for the past week, both alive and in pork, have been much less than for the previous week, and sales have been effected more readily, if not at an advanced price; so that the pens of both of the great hog markets at the west ends of Thirty-seventh and Fortieth streets, have been kept pretty clear. At noon yesterday there were no hogs of any consequence for sale at either place. The failure of Miles & Bartlett, and consequent losses of a good many western shippers, will of course injure the business at the Thirty-seventh street yards, and those who advertise to take their place will have about as hard a job to build up the business again as it would be to build up the tumble-down Lawrence cattle yards.

[illegible]

We have from Geo. W. Dermer, a broker at Allerton's yards, Fortieth street, the following quotations of the market to-day:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy prime corn Hogs	5½@5⅝c.	6⅞@7c.
Medium prime corn Hogs	5⅜@5½c.	6¾@6⅞c.
Medium prime meal Hogs	5¼@5⅜c.	6½@6⅝c.
Still-fed prime Hogs	5 @5¼c.	6⅛@—

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Jan. 21.

Flour—Dull, heavy and a shade lower. Demand both for export and home consumption quite limited, but holders generally do not seem inclined to submit to any material decline in order to realize. Sales 8,500 brls, at $5.15@5.30 for Super State, $5.35@5.55 for extra State, $5.10@5.20 for super Western, $5.35@5.60 for common to good extra Western, and $5.70@5.75 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio—market closing heavy. Canadian Flour in very moderate request, without any striking change in price; sales of 450 brls, at $5.40@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour in good request; sales 100 brls, at $3.75@4.45 for common to superfine. Buckwheat Flour plenty and dull, at $1 87½@2 00 ₽ cwt. Corn Meal rules dull; sales 180 brls Jersey at $3.60; Brandywine held at $4.15@4.20.

Grain—Wheat market very quiet. Shippers and millers are holding off for a material decline; while holders refuse to submit to any material concession to realize. No sales of any magnitude are reported. Rye is in moderate request; sales 4,500 bu at 90@92c, the latter price in store. Barley without material change; sales 7,000 bu four rowed state at 80c. Corn in fair supply, and heavy and lower; sales 12,000 bu. 800 new white and yellow. Oats quiet; strictly prime scarce and brings full prices. Other kinds plenty and dull. Sales at 44@45c for Western, Canadian and State.

Whiskey—Rules in favor of the buyer. Sales 900 bbls at 23c.

Spirits of Turpentine—Quiet. Small sales at 41@44c—the inside price for repacked common.

Rosin—[illegible] at $1.60 for common. [illegible]

Tar—Held at $1.50@2.00, and crude Turpentine at $2.75 per bbl.

Iron—Market quiet and unchanged. Scotch Pig held at $23.00 per ton.

Flax—Quiet, without material change.

Oils—Continue quiet at 59@60c for Linseed; 90@95c for Lard; $1.45 for Sperm, and 45@58c for Whale.

Tallow—Steady, with small sales at 10½@10¾c.

Hops—Unchanged. Sales at 10@15c for crop of 1859.

Provisions—The Pork market exhibits less activity but prices are without material change. Sales 650 bbls at $16.50@16.55 for old mess; $17.25 for new mess; $11.62 for old prime. [illegible]

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A report has prevailed for several days past, that Post Master General Holt contemplated resigning his position. This originated in an understood difference between himself and the other members of the Cabinet, respecting the administration of the law relative to the curtailment of the mail service; but it is understood to-night that the conflicting views have been reconciled.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: Realf, Old Brown's Secretary of State, has arrived, and will testify before the Senate's Investigating Committee to-morrow. It is stated that he declares that the act of Brown's was separate from all political organizations and politicians, and that he did nothing to implicate any member of the Republican party. He will testify to a correspondence between John Brown and Senator Wilson, but he asserts that Mr. Wilson denounced the exposition of Brown's to run slaves out of Slave States, as an act of madness. This will probably induce the Committee to call Wilson as a witness.

Joshua R Giddings and John Brown, Jr., A M., and A. Lawrence, and Mr. Sanford, of Mass., will be subpoenaed as witnesses.

Realf is looked upon as a most important witness, as he has indicated that he will make a clean breast of the affair, and it is understood that he will implicate prominent persons in New York and New England.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The Post Office Department has been notified by Mr. Morgan, contractor for carrying the mails between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, that he has withdrawn the steamer Tennessee, and cannot carry the mails any longer for the postage. The service will therefore have to be performed by sailing vessels.

The treasury balance is under $8,000,000, including amounts subject to draft, and reserved for mint purposes, upon which advances are made by deposits of gold dust for coinage. Half this sum is intended to meet the Post Office deficiencies due last July, whenever Congress shall pass an appropriation bill; and the rest is required for the six months ending on the 31st December.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Richard Realf, who reached Washington on Thursday night, with door-keeper Jones, of the Senate, was this morning examined by the Harper's Ferry Special Committee. He is represented as highly educated.

Arrangements have been made for executing the Senate and Executive printing at Rives' *Globe* office.

Later from California.

Maloy's Station, Jan. 21.—The overland mail with San Francisco dates to noon of the 30th ult., passed here this afternoon.

Politicians had begun to gather at Sacramento in large numbers, preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature on the 2d of January.

Gov. Weller's last message was to be delivered on the 3d.

Mr. Latham, Governor elect, was not to be inaugurated until the 8th or 9th.

Gov. Weller and Gen. Denver are undoubtedly the leading candidates for the U. S. Senatorship.

A fire at Peck's Flat, in Sierra County, on the 21st ult., destroyed $20,000 worth of property.

Accounts from Carson Valley represent the snow from three to five feet deep. Mining operations were suspended.

Two young men who went from Sacramento to hunt in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, had been murdered by the Indians. A party of Humboldt people attacked the Indians, killing fourteen.

The accounts from the Similkameen Mines continued encouraging.

A bill had been presented in the Washington Territorial Legislature to organize the islands between the Canal DeHaro and the Straits of Rassarco, Aschamey Co. This is the disputed territory claimed by England and the United States. The British government has ordered its men of war from San Juan Island and abandoned the disputed territory until the two governments settle the title.

From Virginia.

Richmond, Jan. 20.—The resolution introduced into the Legislature recommending that a Convention of the Southern States be held at Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Catlin, Commissioner from Connecticut, to represent the sentiments of the conservative people of that State, is now here, but his message has not yet been communicated.

Sailing of a Steamer.

New York, Jan. 21.—The steamship New York sailed to day for Southampton and Bremen, with 104 passengers and $75,000 in specie. She took New Orleans mails of the 14th.

The Hungarian, from Portland this afternoon, takes New Orleans mails of the 11th, and telegrams of the 21st.

Arrest for False Pretenses.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—Joseph Hyman, of the firm of Hyman & Gunn, commission merchants, of this city, was arrested yesterday on the charge of obtaining, under false pretenses, money and goods to the extent of $10,000.

Verdict for Father Chiniquy.

Kankakee, Ill., Jan. 21.—The case of Father Chiniquy against Burnett was decided to-day in his favor. The amount of damages awarded is $2,500.

Sickness of a Prominent New York Canal Commissioner.

Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Hon. Sam'l B. Ruggles has been and still continues seriously ill with an attack of the lungs, at the residence of Ex-Gov. Hunt.

Montreal Market.

By Telegraph.] Montreal, Jan. 21.

Flour—2,000 bbls very choice brands No. 1 super were taken yesterday for May delivery at $5.50. Buyers of ordinary brands to-day at $5.40, sellers at $5.50. Market on the spot quite inactive, and holders evince more desire to realize. Good No. 1 is held at $5.50@5.55, with buyers at $5.40@5.45. Fancy is steady at $5.50, and extra at $6.00. Receipts moderate.

Grain—Very little doing. $1.16@1.17 paid for Canada Spring from cars.

Cincinnati Hog Market.

By Telegraph.] Cincinnati, Jan. 21.

Pork firm at $17. Lard held at 9¾. Bulk Pork at 7¾@8¼c.

H. B. & CO.

The Best is the Cheapest

SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.

PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS!

SOAP FOR THE SEASONS!
SOAP FOR FAMILY USE!
SOAP FOR SHAVING!
SOAP FOR INFANTS!

These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and softening properties. Wholesale and Retail, at the

Toilet Emporium, 37 So. Clark-St.

The Comet Soap Works, Clybourn Bri'ge.

HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO.

de20 '59 1y

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Beltings of all kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Bails,

Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

—AND—

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power	$560	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	675	25 "	1,500
10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	800	35 "	2,000
15 "	1100	40 "	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

Post Office address Box 274. oc5 '59 1y

DRAKE & BROTHER,

224 . . . South Clark Street. . . . 224

Solicit the attention of the citizens of the

SOUTH DIVISION

to their large and carefully selected stock of

WALL PAPERS,

CURTAINS,

BORDERS, &c.

which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters.

LELAND & MIXER—

231 South Water Street,

Have just taken from smoke house a new lot of their

PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS,

On which they obtained the "First Premium" at the recent United States Fair, and would respectfully call attention to them.

A full supply will be kept for sale during the season.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.—

200 bxs M. R. Raisins, 100 bxs Layer Raisins, 20 casks Currants, 25 do Prunes. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

Miscellaneous.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

IMMENSE SALE

FINE BOOTS & SHOES AT COST

At the Store formerly occupied by

C. E. Wiswall, 133 Lake Street.

LADIES' BUTTON D. S. WALKING BOOT AT COST.
do CONGRESS do do do AT COST
do FINE DRESS GAITERS..........AT COST.
do WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS..........AT COST
do do do GAITERS..........AT COST
do FRENCH KID SLIPPERS..........AT COST
MISSES GAITERS AND SLIPPERS..........AT COST
CHILDREN'S do do do AT COST.
GENTS' BOOTS AND SLIPPERS..........AT COST.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

Will be Closed Out at Ruinous Prices.

S. REEVE, Successor to C. E. Wiswall.

de23b268-1m lstp

$15,000 WORTH OF THE Finest quality of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For sale at cost at

WELLS'

163 - - Randolph Street. - - 163

And many styles at much below their cost.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

600 pairs Men's fine and heavy calf custom boots for	$3.00 to 4.00
Men's French Calf Sewed Boots from	4.50 to 5.00
Men's Kip Boots from	2.00 to 3.00
Men's No. 1 Patent Leather Sewed Boots for	5 50
" " " " short top	4.50

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Men's best quality Rubber Over Shoes	75 cts
Women's " " "	50 cts
" Kid Boots	75 cts and upwards
" Gaiters for	50 cts "

With a great variety of Boys, Youths, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes at the lowest rates. Terms cash.

E. S. WELLS,

jy18b445-2w 163 Randolph street, Metropolitan Block.

Home Testimony.—

[From the Pittsburgh United Presbyterian.]

We have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for Dyspepsia, and can speak favorably of its effects, and have no hesitation in commending them to those suffering from any debility of the kind.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 23, 1858.]

Hostetter's Bitters.—These Bitters have obtained a wide-spread and well-deserved celebrity in all parts of the country. They are an admirable remedy for a great variety of stomach diseases. It is sufficient evidence of its beneficial character to observe the immense quantities of it shipped by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, the proprietors, to all points in the country.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August 18, 1858.]

Knowledge is gained by experience, and, though we have heretofore dealt very little in medical preparations, we are compelled in justice to the manufacturers to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the means of curing us of a severe attack of dyspepsia, and has removed pain in the stomach in a very short time. ja16 dawlm

Remember that Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is the only hair dye in America that has the DIRECT SANCTION of the highest scientific authority. The most distinguished of our chemists, (and as an analyst second to none in the world), DR. CHILTON, has certified over his own signature, that this dye contains NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT. The official document may be seen at No. 6 Astor House.

IS IT WISE TO RISK

unauthenticated dyes when one thus endorsed and immeasurably superior to all others in the quality of the colors it imparts, is obtainable. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

al6-dawlm

DIVIDEND.—THE REPUBLIC INS. CO., of N. Y., has just declared a dividend of 50 per cent return premium to policy holders.

Also, a Cash dividend of 6 percent on all outstanding scrip, and 7½ per cent to stockholders.

All holders of Fire and Marine Policies that have expired in 1859 will please call for their scrip any time after the 2nd Tuesday in February.

This scrip will be purchased by the undersigned at New York prices. S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., Agents, No. 4, New Board of Trade Building,

ja17b438-2m South Water Street.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE,

For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its favor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer.'—[Observer.

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas.

Sole Agents for the United States,

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 84 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere. ja17b432-6m

STEAMBOAT CITY OF CLEVELAND FOR SALE.—The Steamer City of Cleveland was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.

This Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first-class passenger boat; her capacity for freight and passengers is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is a staunch first-class sea boat.

This boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of

PASCAL P. PRATT,

ja17-b466 3m Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Three Schooners, to wit:—Schooner Eliza Logan, tonnage 260 45-95; Schooner Wings of the Wind, tonnage 272; and Schooner Gov. Hunt, tonnage 186 70-95.

Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to

ja17 b467-3m PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.

for which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore.

E. W. BLATCHFORD,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

163 CLARK STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

HALSEY & KING, PROPRIETORS.

Medicines, Cases, Books, Vials, Corks, Pellets, Sugar of Milk, Alcohol, and all other articles required in the Homœopathic practice by Physicians or Families, at Wholesale or Retail. Wine for Medicinal and Sacramental uses.

C. S. Halsey. ja10 Edward King.

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS—

Glues, Acids, Borax,
Potash, Sal-Soda,
Soda Ash, Palm Oil,
Tanner's Oil, Rosin,
Pure Sperm Oil,
Alcohol, Turpentine,
Dye Stuffs, Brushes,
Soap Maker's Stock.

For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

PARKER & BOYINGTON,

(Successors to Sawyer, Parker & Co.)

General Commission Merchants,

No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

E. P. Parker. [ja21 '60-1y] L. C. Boyington.

"THE JONES LAMP,"

Manufactured in every variety and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by TARBELL & WYMAN, 27 Central street, Boston, (Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.)

N. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives more light and consumes less oil, than any other "Kerosene" Coal Oil Burner manufactured. oc28 d764-3m

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND RESIN.

Also—German and Family Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by

GEO. H. WINCHESTER,

1y 234 Kinzie street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

N. GOOLD, No. 62 Lake-st., (second floor,) Opposite Tremont House.

ja14-b436 1y

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

NO. 28 LA SALLE STREET.

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

ap19 WRIGHT & McCLURE.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

We are now prepared to furnish these Engines

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

One of them can be seen in operation at our store.

HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., 35 Randolph street.

de23b291 2m

GOOD BUILDING STONE

For sale at the

Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,

Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits. fe16 1y

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—

No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers. P. O. Box 3864.

J. C. MITCHELL,

77 Kinzie st. and Corner State and Archer Road.

au16-1873 1y

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS.

We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts and are prepared to execute orders for superior articles at low rates for cash. Goods warranted and delivered in the city free of charge.

STEVENS & NORRIS,

oc29 141 and 143 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY!

Dispatch!

Save the Pieces!

Accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No 3,600 New York.

Put up for dealers in Cases containing four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. de21 d1yeod

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by Stationers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by Druggists.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by Hardware Dealers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by House-Furnishing Stores.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by Furniture Dealers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by Fancy Goods Dealers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by Grocers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by Country Merchants Generally.

Manufactured by

HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,

48 Cedar street, New York.

Address Post-Office Box No. 3600.

Annexed is an Alphabetical List of Articles which, damaged, may be restored to their original strength and usefulness by

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

A........Mends ACCOUNT BOOKS........A
B........Mends BUREAUS........B
C........Mends CRADLES........C
D........Mends DOLLS........D
E........Mends ETAGERES........E
F........Mends FANS........F
G........Mends GUITARS........G
H........Mends HARPS........H
I........Mends INLAID WORK........I
J........Mends JARS........J
K........Mends KNOBS........K
L........Mends LEATHER WORK........L
M........Mends MIRROR-FRAMES........M
N........Mends NAWEL POSTS........N
O........Mends OTTOMANS........O
P........Mends PIANO-FORTES........P
Q........Mends QUILT-FRAMES........Q
R........Mends ROCKING-HORSES........R
S........Mends SOFAS........S
T........Mends TABLES........T
U........Mends UMBRELLA-STICKS........U
V........Mends VASES........V
W........Mends WORK-BOXES........W
X........Mends XYLOGRAPHIC-WORK........X
Y........Mends YARD-STICKS........Y
Z........Mends ZEPHYR WOOD-WORK........Z
&........In conclusion, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is useful in Libraries and Schools.
1....S....Mends SOFAS........S....1
2....P....Mends PITCHERS........P....2
3....A....Mends ACCORDEONS........A....3
4....L....Mends LETTER-SEALING........L....4
5....D....Mends DAGUERREOTYPE CASES........D....5
6....I....Mends IMAGES........I....6
7....N....Mends NEW BREAKAGES........N....7
8....G....Mends GUN-STOCKS........G....8
9....S....Mends SCHOOL-BOOKS........S....9
10....P....Mends PARASOLS........P....10
11....R....Mends RULES........R....11
12....E....Mends ELECTRICAL MACHINES........E....12
13....P....Mends PAPER HANGINGS........P....13
14....A....Mends ARM-CHAIRS........A....14
15....R....Mends RICKETY FURNITURE........R....15
16....E....Mends ERASER HANDLES........E....16
17....D....Mends DESKS........D....17
18....G....Mends GLOBES........G....18
19....L....Mends LOOSENED LEAVES........L....19
20....U....Mends UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE........U....20
21....E....Mends EGG-BEATERS........E....21
22........Mends ACORN-WORK........22
23........Mends CHESS-BOARDS........23
24........Mends FIDDLES........24
25........Mends SHELL-WORK........25
26........Mends FILLET-WORK........26
27........Mends HOBBY-HORSES........27
28........Mends KALEIDOSCOPES........28
29........Mends MONEY-BOXES........29
30........Mends PICTURE FRAMES........30
31........Mends SECRETARIES........31
32........Mends VENEERING........32
33........Mends SCHOOL FURNITURE........33
34........Mends PAPIER-MACHE........34
35........Mends WARDROBES........35
36........Mends PARIAN MARBLE........36
37........Mends CRIBS........37
38........Mends BABY-JUMPERS........38
39........Mends IVORY-WORK........39
40........Mends MATCH-SAFES........40
41........Mends PICTURES........41
42........Mends QUILL-WHEELS........42
43........Mends TOWEL-RACKS........43
44........Mends WASH-STANDS........44
45........Mends BEDSTEADS........45
46........Mends DRUMS........46
47........Mends CHESSMEN........47
48........Mends BALLOT-BOXES........48
49........Mends HERBARIUMS........49
50........Mends BACKGAMMON-BOARDS........50
51........Mends BAND-BOXES........51
52........Mends BLACK-BOARDS........52
53........Mends BASS-VIOLS........53
54........Mends BILLIARD-TABLES........54
55........Mends BILLIARD-CUES........55
56........Mends BIRD-CAGES........56
57........Mends BROOMSTICKS........57
58........Mends BOOK CASES........58
59........Mends BOOT-CRIMPS........59
60........Mends BRUSH-HANDLES........60
61........Mends BRUSHES........61
62........Mends CABINETS........62
63........Mends CHURNS........63
64........Mends CLOCK-CASES........64
65........Mends CRUTCHES........65
66........Mends CUPBOARDS........66
67........Mends CURTAINS........67
68........Mends CASINGS........68
69........Mends CADDIES........69
70........Mends CAMERAS........70
71........Mends CHAIRS........71
72........Mends CHARTS........72
73........Mends CLOTHES FRAMES........73
74........Mends CARD-CASES........74
75........Mends CHESTS........75
76........Mends DIARIES........76
77........Mends WORK-STANDS........77
78........Mends DRAUGHT-BOARDS........78
79........Mends DISHES........79
80........Mends DIVANS........80
81........Mends DICE BOXES........81
82........Mends DOORS........82
83........Mends DOMINOES........83
84........Mends FIREBOARDS........84
85........Mends FLUTES........85
86........Mends BALLUSTERS........86
87........Mends GLASSWARE........87
88........Mends HANDLES........88
89........Mends GUTTAPERCHA-WARE........89
90........Mends KITES........90
91........Mends TOPS........91
92........Mends ORGANS........92
93........Mends MODELS........93
94........Mends SEWING-MACHINE STANDS........94
95........Mends PANELS........95
96........Mends PASTEBOARD-WORK........96
97........Mends PATTERNS........97
98........Mends SIDEBOARDS........98
99........Mends WOODEN-WARE........99
100........Mends WILLOW-WARE........100

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
Sold by Stationers.

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Sold by Country Merchants Generally.

Manufactured by

HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

Address Post Office Box No. 3,600.

Put up in cases containing either Four, Eight, or Twelve Dozen each—A beautiful Lithographic Show-Card accompanying each package.

ASSESSMENT ROLL.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL ESTATE in the South Division of the City of Chicago, deemed benefitted and damaged by reason of the extension of Dearborn street in a straight line south from Madison street to Monroe street, eighty feet wide and on a line with the portion of said street lying immediately north of said contemplated extension, in accordance with the order for the survey thereof, passed by the Common Council of the said city, on the sixth day of December, 1858, and the subsequent orders in relation thereto; together with the valuation of said Real Estate and the sums of money severally assessed thereon, for benefits and awarded as damages, respectively, by the Commissioners, to-wit:

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO.

Names of Owners.	Description.	S. Lot.	Lot.	B'k.	Valuation. Dollars.	Value of Land Con. dem'd. Dollars.	Total Damages. Dols.	Benefits by the Improvement. Dols.cts.	Cost of Proceedings. Dols.cts.	Total Ben'fts. Dols.ct.	Net Damage. Dols.ct.	Net Ben'ts. Dols.ct.
Chas. Walker, e 19½ ft water lot			3		[illegible]	....	....	2 00	02	2 02	....	2 02
Jas. Peck, w 80½ ft	do		3		18000	....	....	7 00	07	7 07	....	7 07
George Smith,	do		4		27000	....	....	16 00	16	16 16	....	16 16
J H Dunham, e 44 ft	do		5		17000	....	....	9 00	09	9 09	....	9 09
A N Fullerton, w 56 ft	do		5		18000	....	....	7 00	07	7 07	....	7 07
Wm Jones, e ½	do		6		11000	....	....	4 50	04	4 54	....	4 54
Allen Robbins, e ½ of w ½	do		6		6000	....	....	2 00	02	2 02	....	2 02
S P Skinner, w ¼	do		6		5000	....	....	2 00	02	2 02	....	2 02
E B Williams, e ½			3	16	20000	....	....	6 00	06	6 06	....	6 06
A Walker, w ½			3	16	14000	....	....	4 00	04	4 04	....	4 04
Silas Benton,		1	4	16	10000	....	....	5 00	05	5 05	....	5 05
do			4	16	21000	....	....	21 80	21	22 01	....	22 01
T King,			4	16	19001	....	....	57 20	57	57 77	....	57 77
S Burton,			4	16	12000	....	....	20 16	20	20 36	....	20 36
do			4	16	18000	....	....	20 16	20	20 36	....	20 36
J K Botsford, 80 ft on Lake-st by 80 ft on Dearborn street			5	16	12000	....	....	78 40	78	79 18	....	79 18
do	20 ft e & adj w 80 ft		5	16	13000	....	....	9 00	09	9 09	....	9 09
C Beers, 20 ft e & adj w 40 ft			5	16	11000	....	....	5 00	05	5 05	....	5 05
T Wadsworth, 20 ft e & adj w 60 ft			5	16	11000	....	....	3 00	03	3 03	....	3 03
C Beatty, s 38½ ft of n 87 ft and e 6 ft of n 38½ ft			1	16	30000	....	....	43 07	43	43 50	....	43 50
J W Steele, n 30½ ft ex e 6 ft			1	16	[illegible]	....	....	42 48	42	42 90	....	42 90
Rebecca P Clark, s ½			6	16	[illegible]	....	....	3 00	03	3 03	....	3 03
H T Dickey, w ½ of e ½			6	16	20000	....	....	5 00	05	5 05	....	5 05
J Y Scammon, w ½			6	16	[illegible]	....	....	7 00	07	7 07	....	7 07
C G Wicker, e 44 ft of n 80 ft			1	17	[illegible]	....	....	35 00	35	35 35	....	35 35
A N Fullerton, 10 ft w & adj e 44 ft of n 80 ft			1	17	10000	....	....	4 00	04	4 04	....	4 04
do	w 26 ft of n 80 ft		1	17	10000	....	....	3 00	03	3 03	....	3 03
Walker & Rodgers, s 44½ ft			1	17	40000	....	....	34 86	34	35 20	....	35 20
A N Fullerton, 20 ft s & adj n 80 ft			1	17	10000	....	....	16 80	16	16 96	....	16 96
J N Cornell, 20 ft n & adj s 44½ ft			1	17	10000	....	....	20 34	20	20 54	....	20 54
H H Magie & Co			2	17	30000	....	....	10 00	10	10 10	....	10 10
do			2	17	[illegible]	....	....	15 00	15	15 15	....	15 15
Estate of Ira Couch,			3	17	10000	....	....	23 60	23	23 83	....	23 83
do		2	3	17	11000	....	....	23 60	23	23 83	....	23 83
do		3	3	17	11000	....	....	23 60	23	23 83	....	23 83
do		4	3	17	10000	....	....	23 60	23	23 83	....	23 83
do		5	3	17	10000	....	....	67 00	67	67 27	....	67 27
do		6	3	17	10000	....	....	7 00	07	7 07	....	7 07
do		7	3	17	10000	....	....	5 00	05	5 05	....	5 05
do		8	3	17	10000	....	....	3 00	03	3 03	....	3 03
H T Dickey,			1	35	40000	....	....	280 00	2 80	282 80	....	282 80
E W Herrick, e ½			2	35	18000	....	....	8 00	08	8 08	....	8 08
F Mossley, w ½ of e ½			2	35	12000	....	....	5 00	05	5 05	....	5 05
H G Shumway, e ½ of w ½			2	35	12000	....	....	4 00	04	4 04	....	4 04
J K Botsford, w ½			2	35	17000	....	....	3 00	03	3 03	....	3 03
Estate J M Donnelly, w ½			7	3	10000	....	....	3 50	05	3 55	....	3 55
do	e ½ of w ½ & w ½ of e ½		7	35	30000	....	....	11 50	11	11 61	....	11 61
Estate, J Matteson, e ½			7	35	12000	....	....	10 00	10	10 10	....	10 10
do	s ½		8	35	54000	....	....	225 00	2 25	227 25	....	227 25
S B & M O Walker, n ½			8	35	75000	....	....	200 00	2 00	202 00	....	202 00
Isaac Speer, e ½			8	36	18000	....	....	3 00	03	3 03	....	3 03
Estate, Ira Couch, w ½			8	36	75000	....	....	17 00	17	17 17	....	17 17
do			4	36	110000	....	....	280 00	2 80	282 80	....	282 80
Lewis & Loomis, n 48 ft		5&6	36		24000	....	....	113 28	1 13	114 41	....	114 41
S F Smith, 48 ft s & adj n 48 ft		5&6	36		14000	....	....	99 12	99	100 11	....	100 11
do	30 ft s & adj n 96 ft 80 ft deep	5&6	36		6000	....	....	47 20	47	47 61	....	47 61
J D Jennings, s 20½ ft of n 130½ ft 47 ft deep		5&6	36		7000	....	....	45 00	45	45 45	....	45 45
H Newhall, w ½ 50 ft deep		5	36		12000	....	....	100 00	1 00	101 00	....	101 00
do	e ½ of w ½ 50 ft deep	5	36		10000	....	....	14 00	14	14 14	....	14 14
A J Brown, w ½ of e ½ 50 ft deep					[illegible]	....	....	10 00	10	10 10	....	10 10
A J Hayward, e ½ 70 ft deep					[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]				
[illegible]												
Lessee of Lot 4, Block 139, School Section Addition, Damages and Benefits equal.												
City of Chicago—Cost of Proceedings.												
Total												

[illegible]

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT ROLL.

A description of the real estate in the South Division of the City of Chicago, deemed benefitted and damaged by reason of the widening and opening of South street from Stewart avenue to the South Branch of the Chicago River, in accordance with the order for the survey thereof, passed by the Common Council of the said City on the 19th day of March, 1859, and the subsequent orders in relation thereto; together with the valuation of said real estate and the sums of money severally assessed thereon for benefits and awarded as damages, respectively, by the Commissioners, to wit:

CANAL TRUSTEES SUB DIVISION OF THE S. E. ¼ OF SECTION 21, 39, 14.

Names of owners.	Description.	S. Lot.	Lot.	B'k.	Valuation. Dollars.	Value of Land Con demn'd. Dollars.	Total Damages. Dollars.	Benefits by the Improvement. Dols.cts.	Cost of Proceedings. Dols.cts.	Total Ben'fts. Dols.cts.	Net Dam'gs. Dols.cts.	Net Ben'fts. Dols.cts.
R D Hamilton, s 50 ft					[illegible]							
D C & J J Nichols, s 131 ft					[illegible]							
Unknown,					[illegible]							
[illegible]												

WALLER'S SUB-DIVISION OF 13 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF SECTION 28, 39, 14.

[illegible]

SOUTH SCANDINAVIAN ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CANAL TRUSTEE'S SUB DIVISION OF THAT PART OF N. E. ¼ OF SECTION 33, 39, 14, LYING EAST OF CHICAGO RIVER.

[illegible]

LANDS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

City of Chicago—Cost of Proceedings.

Total

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1859....Winter Arrangement....1860

On and after Sunday, December 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot as

9:20 a.m., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur at 6.15 p.m.; at Springfield at 9.15 p.m.; St. Louis at 12.30 a.m.; Cairo at 4.50 a.m.; Memphis at 4.30 p.m. next day, and New Orleans at 8.30 a.m., third day.

9:20 p.m., (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6 5 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10.10 a.m.; St. Louis at 1.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.45 p.m. Memphis 7.30 a.m. second day, and New Orleans at 6.00 p.m., third day.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Leave Chicago at 7.00 a.m., Leave Woodlawn at 7.40 a.m.
" " 12.00 noon, " " 1.00 p.m.
" " 5.15 p.m. " " 6.00 p.m.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.

W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

1859....FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS....1860.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:30 am—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit, 6:00 pm., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:30 am., Albany 4 00 pm., New York 10:15 pm., Boston 12:00 at night.

9:45 am—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:30 am., and Louisville at 6:00 am.

7:00 pm—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5:00 am., Albany 4:40 pm., New York 10:30 am., Boston 4:00 pm.

7:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am., Louisville 4:00 pm.

Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:30 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. J. Spalding, General Passenger Agent. je23

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS,

Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska,

By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows:

Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets.

11.15 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)
8:00 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

ARRIVES AT CHICAGO.

5:35 a. m.—Night Express.
10:20 p. m.—Mail and Express.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.

At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east.

At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations.

At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South.

At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk, Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours.

Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

Joliet Accommodation.

Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 8:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:50 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:20.

JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. [my24] N. H. MOORE, Gen. Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities, for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above lines.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Rail road Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts or shipping Directions apply to or address either of the following agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R R."

[illegible]

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. [ja7-ddly

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES.

1859-60........WINTER ARRANGEMENT........1859-60

Takes effect on and after Nov. 13.

Great Through Route to New York,

Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas.

6:00 am. Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 3:30 pm. and Detroit at 6:00 pm.

7:00 pm. Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:30 am. and Detroit at 7:00 am.

Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States.

Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c.

Direct connection made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland.

Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson.

No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit.

Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.

John D. Campbell, Gen. Supt. je23

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted:

11.45 am and 11:40 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 11:40 am and 9:00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate places.

At 4:30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places.

Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 am. train.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

H. H. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent. jy7-ly

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

6:30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted).
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted).

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route [illegible] passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for Tickets by Fort Wayne.

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

J. J. Houston, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago. [illegible]

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Jan. 2d, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted.)

LEAVE RACINE.

At 10:30 A. M., Mail, arriving at Clinton, Beloit, leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at 6:30 P. M.—in time for trains on the Illinois Central R. R., for the West and South.

LEAVE FREEPORT.

At 7:20 A.M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee.

Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest dispatch.

For information inquire at Office of Chicago and Northwestern [illegible]

ROBERT HARRIS, Sup't.

G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Freight Agent. [illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford, Madison, La Crosse, Fond du Lac and [illegible], and at 6 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford and Fond du Lac. Trains arrive at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Chicago, Clinton & Cedar Rapids.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD.		TRAINS EASTWARD.	
EXPRESS TRAIN.		EXPRESS TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	11:40 pm.	Leave Cedar Rapids	[illegible]
Leave Clinton	8:15 am.	Arrive at Clinton	[illegible]
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	12:30 pm	Arrive at Chicago	[illegible]
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.		ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Clinton	10:10 am	Leave Cedar Rapids	[illegible]
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	4:10 pm.	Arrive at Clinton	[illegible]

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.

At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.

At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto.

At Union Grove with stages for Tipton.

At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa.

Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, Charles, Mitchel, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Jefferson, Webster City, Iowa Falls, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs.

With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

This is the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 136 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ill.

An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.

M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt.

J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent. ly2-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 9:00 am, and arrives at 6:30 pm, (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11.15 pm., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 5:0 am (Mondays excepted.)

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

W. L. St. John, Gen. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and Cook streets. Trains leave at

12:15 pm.—Day express for Milwaukee and intermediate stations, connecting directly with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

8:45 am.—Milwaukee freight train with passenger car attached for accommodation of way travel.

4:00 pm.—Waukegan Accommodation.

Milwaukee trains arrive at 5:20 pm. passenger, and 4:00 pm. freight. Waukegan train at 8:45 am.

ja23 M. L. SYKES, Jr., Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Mail leaves 6.45 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 6:35 p.m. Sundays excepted.

Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.50 a.m. Sundays excepted.

Express leaves 11.15 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.30 a.m. Mondays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

December 7th, 1859.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 p.m. for Milwaukee and intermediate stations connecting with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad; at 4:30 p.m. for Waukegan, and a Freight Train for Milwaukee, with Passenger Car attached at 8:00 a.m. for accommodation of way travel. Trains arrive at 5:20 p.m. from Milwaukee; 8:45 a.m. from Waukegan, and Freight at 4:15 p.m.

ja5 M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR,

FOR

Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

ASHCROFT'S PATENT.

SIMPLE,

SURE,

EFFECTIVE,

Dependant upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order.

Over 1,200 have been put up in New England within the past year.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

223 Lake street, Chicago,

Sole Agents for the West.

TINNER'S STOCK.

We have a full supply of

TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
WIRE, ZINC,

Copper and Metals Generally,

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer,

45........Wabash Avenue, Chicago.........

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery,

NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,

Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

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E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the first buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders confided to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner. ja8b52-1y

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,

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Careful and minute Specifications, and

RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES

Made from drawings.

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GROCER,

NO. 169........STATE STREET........NO. 169

Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of

Assorted Groceries, Provisions,

FLOUR,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Offering at very low figures for

CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH!

TEAS—Fine Young Hyson,
Imperial, Gunpowder,
Oolong, Fresh Breakfast.

COFFEES—Old Government Java,
Mocha, Rio, Santos,
Maracaibo, Laguayra.

NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS,

FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES.

Goods at wholesale at as low rates as any house in town.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,

JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,

NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the

Western Trade.

FIFTY LESSONS IN SINGING.

—For the Middle Register of the Voice, by J. C. Cone. In two parts, each $1.50. Complete, bound in cloth, $3.00.

Published by Oliver Ditson & Co.,

277 Washington street, Boston.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE.

For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn street.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop.

200 half boxes do do
200 quarter boxes do do

At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just received.

J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea.

J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn street.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do, at the lowest figures.

J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn street.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong.

A large and choice assortment.

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE.

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, new Crop, at favorable rates.

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP, Assorted.

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

DRIED APPLES.—25 Brls prime Dried Apples, 20 bags prime Dried Apples. Southern Dried Apples.

WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, [illegible]

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 BAGS RIO COFFEE.

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 BOXES PURE SALERATUS.

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BBLS. BEST WINTER Elephant Oil.

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HF. BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA.

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BOXES CASTILE SOAP.

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

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CHICAGO

IOWA.

The dispatch published in our issue of Saturday concerning the Iowa Republican State Convention, seems to have been quite gratuitous in respect of its statement that the delegates to the Chicago Convention are in any way, expressed or implied, in favor of Seward's nomination for the Presidency. We publish a report of the Convention in another column, in which it will be seen that a resolution directing the delegates to cast the vote of Iowa as a unit was offered and rejected. Our private advices from Des Moines are that the Convention studiously avoided committing itself to the interests of any particular candidate, either by resolution or in the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention. The spirit of the Iowa Republicans was and is to go for the man who seems likeliest to be elected when the National Convention meets, provided always that he is a staunch Republican with a back bone perfectly straight.

Thoughts Suggested by Dr. Rice's Lecture and Discourse on Slavery.

I. All of Dr. Rice's positions and propositions will apply as well to the enslavement of whites as blacks. They will all hold good applied to those American citizens who fell into the hands of Algerine pirates early in the present century. Therefore when Dr. Rice parenthetically compares the longings of slaves in the South for freedom with the longings of white men in the North for something they have not got, he puts the aspirations of the Americans in Algeria for liberty, on a level with the dissatisfaction of a free man who meets with a misadventure in business, or who is disposed to quarrel with his lot for any reason, good, bad or indifferent.

II. If, as Dr. Rice parenthetically observes, the "Abolitionists" have retarded the cause of emancipation and have added hardship to the lot of the slave by their ceaseless agitation, and if they are for that reason to be reprobated, as Dr. Rice evidently suggests, what shall we say of those Old School Presbyterian divines in Kentucky who took so active a part in the emancipation movement in that State—the result of which, Dr. Rice says, was to exchange a Constitution which permitted emancipation in the State for one which totally forbids it? What shall we say of Dr. Rice himself, who proclaims that he has long and ardently advocated emancipation in Missouri, when we find the Legislature of that State answering his appeals with a bill for re-enslaving the free colored men? If we understand Dr. R. rightly he is rather disposed to plume himself and his Old School brethren in Kentucky, for their efforts in behalf of the slave, while he gives an ungracious slap to "Abolitionists" for theirs. This will never do.

III. Dr. Rice parenthetically observes that the sufferings of the slaves in the South are greatly exaggerated. Let us put this problem to himself, or to the most intelligent men of his congregation: Given—one million human beings, placed at the absolute disposal and control of one hundred thousand others, in their private capacity; to find out, by the light of history, reason, and the laws of average human nature, the result at the end of fifty years, when the one million shall have grown to four millions, and the one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand. And let him include in his researches the statement in *DeBow's Review*, that the average working life of a slave on a cotton or sugar plantation is only seven years! The fact is, that Dr. Rice's lectures contemplate a kind of slavery which never existed in this country, unless, possibly, in New England and New York during the Revolutionary period.

IV. Dr. Rice observes in the same breath (and parenthetically) that the slave codes of the Southern States are far from being perfect, but the civil codes of the free States are likewise far from being perfect—even the municipal code of Chicago is susceptible of great improvement. This is as though we should say that the method of serving up human flesh in Feejee is radically wrong, but so is the mode of curing pork and keeping milch cows around the distilleries of New York! Cannibalism is as much an "accomplished fact" in Feejee as slavery in Alabama, Dr. Rice.

V. Without proceeding farther, we object to the *parenthesis* style of argument—the style which, as the Cincinnati *Gazette* aptly observes, makes a pro-slavery harangue from an anti-slavery platform. With very much of Dr. Rice's discourse on Sunday evening we cordially agree, but we do not perceive the fairness of his sandwiching three apologies for slavery between two texts which condemn it.

Note.—The unprecedented length of Dr. Rice's lecture on Sunday evening compels us to postpone the publication of our phonographic report. It will appear in our next.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In common with a large audience I listened to Dr. Rice's ingenious lecture on the duties of the Christian church relative to slavery and slaveholders. In the course of his remarks he dealt largely in statements of fact which his audience were obliged to take on his word. A single one of these statements fell under the range of my personal knowledge, and I wish to correct Dr. R., not for the sake of [illegible] him wrong, but to put myself and my friends right. He said that the Rev. Dr. Tyler of East Windsor, the Rev. Dr. Lord of Hanover, and the Rev. Dr. Stiles of New Haven, all of them being more or less pro-slavery, were clergymen in good and regular standing in New England, and were received in fellowship by New England churches. I am a citizen of New Haven, and I happen to know that Dr. Stiles *does not and never did* stand in the fellowship and communion of the churches of New Haven, or any other church in New England, unless in that of the very limited number of Old School Presbyterian congregations of that section, to whom Dr. Rice was not referring in that portion of his discourse. My impression is that the same may be said of Dr. Lord, but inasmuch as I do not know it I shall not set my opinion against what appears *prima facie* to be the knowledge of Dr. Rice. At the same time, allow me to say that a cumulative argument predicated on a number of statements of fact, none of which were better grounded than this concerning Dr. Stiles, might seem to be very strong and yet in reality be very weak. H.

Chicago Jan. 23, 1860.

Later from Pike's Peak.

[From the Leavenworth Times, 20th.]

The Pike's Peak Express Messenger T[illegible] son arrived yesterday noon, bringing a [illegible] later news, ten through passengers, over [illegible] in dust, and eight hundred letters. We [illegible] not learn the amount in the hands of the passengers. The following are the list of passengers: John Easter and J. C. Lindley, Leavenworth; F. J. Marshall, Marysville; G. D. Page from [illegible] Lake. Mr. Page leaves for Independence this morning.

From Mr. Easter we learn that times are rather dull at Denver and Auraria; there is much complaint on account of the scarcity of money, though considerable dust was taken daily from the diggings.

The general news is not important, about the same as per last arrival. The miners were still leaving for the mountains, and were doing well. Considerable mining at Russell's, Gregory's, Colorado, and the South Park diggings. The quartz mills were all doing well, and large quantities of quartz were being carried and ground up.

Provisions were tolerably plenty, but it is feared there would be a rise in prices.

The general health of the country was good.

[From the Rocky Mountain News, 11th.]

A Word of Advice.—Judging from the tone of the Eastern press and private letters, we are convinced that there will be an immense movement toward this country the coming spring. It will commence probably in March, and from ten to thirty thousand persons will reach here before mining operations can be commenced, except by those familiar with the country, or who have already opened their claims. Thousands will no doubt set out for "Pike's Peak," only intent upon getting there, without provision for subsistence or comfort after their arrival, content to "trust to luck," and let to-morrow provide for itself. To such we say, *stay at home* until you learn better, and you will stand a good chance of acquiring a competition more rapidly than otherwise.

We have barely sufficient provisions in the country to subsist those already here, until the season of advantageous transportation of a supply—which can hardly be counted on until the middle of May, or about the time when mining operations can be resumed by the new comers. Every man who reaches here before that time should bring a supply of provisions [illegible]